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U. S. Wins Trust Ruling; WPA Strikers Convicted; Japan Seeks U. S. Accord

The World's Day—At a Glance

Dec. 4, 1939

Supreme Court Milk Ruling Favors U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government won in the Supreme Court today its effort to prosecute antitrust proceedings charging a group of corporations, organizations, and individuals with conspiracy to fix milk prices, control the supply, and suppress competition in the Chicago area.

Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes said the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act "affords no ground for construing the Sherman Act as inapplicable" to the charges against the defendants.

The Union Stock Yard and Transit Company of Chicago, operator of the largest livestock market in the world, was held to be subject to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A National Labor Relations Board order directing the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company to disestablish an employees' representative committee as collective bargaining agency for the workmen was sustained.

The Court held that the Interstate Commerce Commission had power to require that economic interests of employees be protected in approving railroad leases. At issue was an ICC order permitting the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company to lease the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway Company.

Jury Convicts 25 in WPA Strike Riots

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—Twenty-five persons, charged with conspiracy in the Minneapolis Works Projects Administration strike riots last July, were convicted by a Federal Court jury today. Defendants were accused of molesting Federal relief clients in alleged picketing at a sewing project.

Judge M. M. Joyce deferred sentence pending a report by the probation officer.

Japan Reported Seeking U. S. Trade Accord

TOKYO (AP)—Sources close to the Japanese Government indicated today that Foreign Minister Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura had presented to the United States Ambassador a tentative formula for settlement of Japanese-American problems.

It was understood that Admiral Nomura and Joseph C. Grew surveyed relations between the two nations in a two-hour conference. Official sources were silent on whether the diplomats discussed expiration of the Japanese-United States Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, on which Washington gave six-month notice of abrogation last July 26, and prospects of commercial relations after Jan. 26.

Ship Fuel Oil Price Rise Disturbs House Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Schuyler Otis Bland of the House Merchant Marine Committee said today he was "deeply concerned" over rising prices for ship fuel oil.

"Considering efforts being made to stimulate our foreign trade on neutral routes not barred to American ships by the Neutrality Act," he said, "and particularly trade with our Latin-American neighbors, it is a matter of national concern that recent increases in the price of ship fuel and further prospective increases indicated by oil companies, threaten to make necessary increases of ocean freight rates."

Court of Appeals Affirms Manton Conviction

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today unanimously affirmed the conviction of Former Circuit Court Judge Martin T. Manton on an indictment alleging the sale of judicial decisions. Judge Manton had been accused of accepting $400,000 in loans from persons interested in litigation in his court.

Eire Court Frees 57 Political Prisoners

DUBLIN (AP)—Fifty-seven political prisoners have been released under a High Court ruling that a law holding a citizen without charge or hearing transgressed personal liberty.

Soviet-Japan Trade Parley Reports Progress

MOSCOW (AP)—Progress was reported today in negotiations between Russia and Japan on trade and other unspecified problems after a conference at the Foreign Office between Japanese Ambassador Shigenori Togo and Russian Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, S. A. Lozowsky.

Americas Move to Condemn Invasion of Finland

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—A movement was afoot today among American nations to condemn publicly Soviet Russia's invasion of Finland, Jose Maria Cantilo, Argentine Foreign Minister, announced following an exchange of views with Uruguay. The declarations would be made separately, but simultaneously.

War Summary: Finland Makes Peace Offer

Finland has offered a peaceful settlement of its differences with Russia. The offer from the Finns followed a broadcast by Premier Risto Ryti in which he declared his country was ready to seek any solution that did not violate Finnish independence.

A reply from Moscow was awaited.

Finland at the same time appealed to the League of Nations, which has called its Council to meet on Dec. 9.

With snow giving Helsingfors a "white-out" against Russian bombing, the conflict between Soviet and Finnish troops continued on several fronts. The Finns were reported holding the Isthmus of Karelia, but new detachments of Russian troops were reported preparing to attack the Arctic port of Petsamo, which Russian parachute troops captured only to lose to a Finnish counter-attack.

On the Western Front, beyond some German firing to stop French detachments digging fresh advanced trenches between the Rhine and Moselle Rivers, there was the usual inactivity. Foreign planes, of an undisclosed nationality, flew over Belgium, one being forced down by Belgian airmen.

Blockade of German exports was officially put into action by France and Britain, while sinkings due to unrestricted use of mines —reported reason for the new blockade—continued. Britain claimed 33 German merchant ships had been put out of action since the war started.

Conflicts in the news arose over British Air Ministry announcements of "direct hits" on a German cruiser during an air raid on German war craft off Helgoland. German semiofficial sources claimed the only craft hit was a "little fishing lugger."

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, 6, and 7.

Clubwomen Study Problems of Business

By a Staff Photographer

Massachusetts Club Leaders at Industrial Conference

A large group of Massachusetts women gave their attention to problems of big business today at a conference in the Hotel Statler, Boston, under the auspices of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The conference theme was "Promoting America's Prosperity." The picture shows (left to right): Mrs. Herbert F. French, Second Vice-President of the Federation; Mrs. Lars A. Svensson, the Conference Chairman, and Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, President of the Federation.

Official opposes transfer of Children's Bureau; convention details: Page 11.

Re-Radiocasts Without Wires Prove Success

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 4 (AP)—Radio pioneers have accomplished the first triple re-radiocast in history of the new "staticless" frequency modulation broadcasting without the aid of telephone wires, leading today to a forecast by experts of a revolution in the industry within 10 years.

While all network programs at present are carried to individual stations over telephone wires, the new plan link chain stations solely by radio.

The re-radiocast, described by specially invited guests in the studios of WDRC yesterday as "amazing," was run off in the presence of Major Edwin H. Armstrong, the inventor.

"It is just the beginning in the start of chain radiocasting by frequency modulation," said Major Armstrong at the conclusion of the program which relays programs virtually without static, fading or distortion.

A Yonkers, N. Y., frequency modulated station, W2XCR, broadcast a program which was picked up by another similar-type station, W2XMN, at Alpine, N. J., this station re-radiocast the program, which, in turn was picked up by W1XPW, frequency-modulated transmitter for WDRC at Meriden.

W1XPW again re-radiocast the Yonkers program which was received at the WDRC studios.

"In 10 years there won't be any orthodox brand of radiocasting remaining except for the lowest grade of local service," said K. B. Warner, Managing Secretary of the American Radio Relay League.

"I thought it was just technically unbelievable with three relays, yet the program was still better by far than the present conventional system at its best."

About 41,000 Awaiting Food Stamps in R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4 (AP)—Approximately 41,000 persons in Rhode Island's capital city were eligible today to buy Federal food stamps for the purchase of surplus commodities in the first operation of the plan in New England.

Each member of the family may buy each week a maximum of $1.50 in orange stamps with which half as many blue stamps are given free.

The relief recipient may use the orange stamps as cash to purchase anything on the shelves of retail stores except liquor and tobacco. Blue stamps must be used to buy foodstuffs designated by the Government as surplus. The surplus list includes butter, eggs, raisins, apples, pork, dried prunes, onions, dried beans, fresh pears, wheat flour, whole wheat flour and corn meal.

U. S. Deals Two More Blows At A. F. of L. in Labor Rift

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—Two sharp blows against the American Federation of Labor in its battle with the Congress of Industrial Organizations were struck by Governmental agencies over the week end and constitute developments bound to have long-term political and legislative consequences.

In the first place Frank Murphy, Attorney General, politely but firmly assumed full responsibility for Justice Department action against alleged A. F. of L. building trade monopolies under the Anti-trust Act, and declared he was following Supreme Court decisions in his campaign.

In the second place, the National Labor Relations Board announced its intention of throwing out a closed shop agreement between an A. F. of L. union involving 1,300 employees of the Condenser Corporation of America and the Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corporation, both of South Plainfield, N. J., on the ground that the C. I. O. group had not had a reasonable opportunity to participate in collective bargaining agreements.

Long-View Precedents

Each of these steps sets up chains of consequences and lays down precedents that will affect the relationship of the respective unions toward each other, and to the Roosevelt Administration.

The C. I. O. has a real though indirect concern in the building trades dispute. Building trades are the strongest units of the A. F. of L. and one of its principal sources of revenue, and the C. I. O. has been trying to enter the field. The long-established unions in some cities are charged with associating themselves with racketeering and monopolistic practices, and Thurman Arnold, head of the Antitrust Division, has proceeded vigorously against them as well as employers in his present Nation-wide drive to reduce housing costs.

Three steps have so far occurred in this controversy:

1. Thurman Arnold replying to union protests issued a statement defining 5 types of monopolistic union practice against which he would proceed under the antitrust laws.

2. William Green, President of the A. F. of L., indignantly protested the move on the ground that unions are exempt from antitrust law prosecution and demanded a statement from Mr. Murphy.

3. Mr. Murphy over the week end, in a brief and pointed reply to Mr. Green declared labor unions are liable under the antitrust laws; that "it has been so held in several decisions of the Supreme Court"; and that "in the Chicago milk case, now pending in the Supreme Court, your general counsel, Mr. Joseph Padway, conceded this to be true and frankly asked the Supreme Court to overrule its former holdings.

Independent Actions

The Labor Board's action coincided with, but was independent of the Justice Department move, and has a more immediate benefit to the C. I. O. in its bitter struggle with the A. F. of L. Every action of the Board is now of particular

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Finland Seeks Soviet Peace; League Gets Arbitral Plea; U. S. Urged to Quit Russia

Republicans demand it evidently backed by public—Washington moves carefully.

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—By the queerest turn in domestic politics and public opinion that has taken place since the European war broke out, the Republican National Committee and eminent isolationist spokesmen are today urging the Administration to take strong policy steps against the latest European aggressor, the Soviet Union.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, meantime, are weighing the advisability of these steps, which include withdrawal of the American Ambassador from Moscow or severance of diplomatic relations.

It was learned today from reliable sources that the Administration is now opposed to breaking off diplomatic contact altogether with the Soviet. As to withdrawal of the American Ambassador, the same sources asked: "What good did it do to withdraw our Ambassador from Germany?"

The Administration takes the line that it must look ahead to possible peace efforts, and that it does not wish to make an enemy of any Nation with which it might later sit down in a peace-making conference. It is also pointed out that severance of diplomatic contact breaks off sources of information, reports, and intelligence service which flow through regular channels and are of greatest value.

However, though the Administration is reluctant to withdraw its recognition of the Soviet Government, it is eager and persistent in expressions of disapproval of Russian policy in Finland.

The present policy, therefore, is to keep diplomatic channels open, but to use them and other "measures short of war" to convey American concern and criticism to the Moscow Government.

They are somewhat dubious of the merits of breaking off relations altogether, for practical reasons, but in view of the withdrawal of the American Ambassador from Berlin as a precedent, similar action in Moscow seems likely.

Finns Reply Promptly

The President's appeal to American aircraft and materials manufacturers to refrain from exports to "obviously guilty" nations has met with response enough to assure the embargo of great effectiveness. It is, of course, uncertain just how much aircraft would have been exported to the Soviet Union anyway, but as a moral and partway practical gesture the embargo is now in effect.

The Finnish Government, in

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

King George Visits Troops in France

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 4

King George VI has arrived in France on a visit to British troops, it was announced officially today.

The King landed in France this afternoon from a British destroyer.

Soviet Attacks Finland From Estonian Base

By Edmund Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLINN, Estonia, Dec. 4—The new 24,000-ton battleship Kirov, pride of the Soviet Baltic Fleet, limped into port here yesterday as a result of two direct hits by the Finnish Coast Artillery. The vessel, listing heavily, was towed by three tugs.

This was only one instance of the free use the Soviet is making of all Estonian harbor facilities in its war on Finland in addition to air bases and naval bases recently acquired by treaty. Several Estonian islands in the Gulf of Finland have been unceremoniously appropriated as submarine bases and the Soviet Fleet moves freely in and out of Tallinn. Soviet planes raid Finnish towns from Estonia.

This open contempt for Estonian neutrality and sovereignty has caused an increasing indignation among the Estonian people who strongly sympathize with their Finnish kinsmen. The Estonians have not forgotten Finland's aid in Estonia's war of independence.

Government Warning

The Estonian Government, fearing incidents with Soviets, has warned all citizens to be neutral. However the Soviet distrust of the Estonian Government appears to be increasing daily. On Dec. 3 the Soviet Minister transmitted a request for dissolution of the Kaitseliit—Estonian home guard—and further demanded that one hour daily of the Estonian radiocasting station's time be placed at the disposal of the Soviet.

Soviet repression is felt everywhere especially in press censorship. Estonian papers print almost exclusively Soviet news releases regarding Finland. Despatches to foreign newspapers are stopped by censor if they contain any specific reference to Soviet military operations.

It is expected the Soviet soon will force all Baltic states to follow its lead in recognizing the Kuusinen Puppet Government now located at Terijoki on a small corner of Finnish territory, which the Russians have succeeded in capturing.

Soviet Plans Miscarry

Russian losses of men and equipment and negligible advances indicate miscarriage of Russia's original plan to overwhelm its small neighbor by "Blitzkrieg" tactics in a few days' time. To this end the Soviet has massed large forces in a narrow strip of land between Leningrad and the Finnish border. These forces included 10 infantry divisions, including three of motorized infantry, as well as five tank and armored-car brigades. Other forces are concentrated at Petrozavodsk and Kem, in eastern and northern Karelia respectively.

Thus Russia mustered for the Finnish campaign approximately one half of the forces it used in the Polish invasion although Finland has scarcely one fourth of the population of that part of Poland which the Soviets seized. But because most of the Soviet-Finnish frontier is unsuited to regular mechanized military operations, the Russians planned to rely mainly on their air and naval superiority. They concentrated around the Baltic about 2,000 planes, including many bombers of latest design, 53 new submarines, one new battleship, the Kirov, 8 torpedo boats, 8 small destroyers, and 2 reconditioned dreadnoughts —the Marat and October Revolution. By comparison, the Finns had only 250 airplanes, 2 coastwise battleships and 6 submarines. Despite this disparity, losses sustained by the Russians in the first three days of hostilities were out of all proportion to military objectives.

Airplane Travel in U. S. Sets Record in October

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority reported Dec. 2 that United States air lines in October, for the sixth consecutive month, set a new record for revenue passenger-miles flown.

Seventeen reporting air lines flew 70,122,138 revenue passenger-miles during the month, an increase of 36.15 per cent over October, 1938. Revenue passengers carried totalled 178,421, compared with 131,689 in October, 1938.

Swedish Legation at Moscow asked to put Finnish offer before the Kremlin.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 4 (AP)—Finland sought a peaceful way today to settle its differences with Soviet Russia without sacrificing her independence on vital interests.

But while an answer from Moscow was awaited, Finnish forces reported inflicting heavy casualties on the invaders, and the civilians left in this Capital steeled themselves for air raids they feared would be the most destructive of the war so far.

A heavy snowstorm which started last night continued this morning, protecting Helsingfors and environs from any repetition of Russian air raids. The city, however, was almost empty. Only soldiers and civilians entrusted with vital tasks remained.

The League of Nations was summoned to consider an appeal from Finland for arbitration.

Invoking the League's machinery, Finland demanded that the League be called into session immediately as a result of the Soviet invasion which started Nov. 30.

League Acts Quickly

Orders were issued quickly by the League Secretariat in Geneva for the Council, guiding body of the League, to convene Dec. 9 and for the Assembly of all League members to meet Dec. 11.

Finland's appeal asked the League to "take necessary measures to put an end to this aggression."

It was announced today the total civilian casualties in the recent raids were 85 fatalities and 181 wounded, with 65 fatalities in Helsingfors alone.

Sixteen buildings were destroyed by bombs, 11 by fire, and 233 others damaged.

There was no official word on activities of the government or developments at the front. Yesterday, the Finnish command said the Russians had lost heavily when their troops crashed through the thin ice along Finland's lake-studded frontier, or had been mowed down by sharpshooters and machine gunners guarding the frozen lakes.

Several thousand Red Army soldiers were reported slain also when they advanced across ground which retreating Finns had mined at Terijoki, the birthplace of the Communist-led and Moscow-endorsed Finnish regime.

Sweden Requested to Act

The Finnish radio disclosed the peace effort last night, announcing the Helsingfors Government had asked the Swedish Legation in Moscow to consult the Kremlin on the possibility of a settlement.

Prime Minister Risto Ryti declared in a broadcast to the United States that Finland is "ready to negotiate the demands of Soviet Russia to the utmost limit without violating our independence, or policy of neutrality."

But, he declared, the Finns are determined to defend their liberty and independence.

The Finnish news agency put the nation's position as a search for agreement "without violating the independence and vital interests of Finland."

A Finnish spokesman said he could not deny a report that Eljas Erkko, Foreign Minister during the long negotiations with Moscow, was en route to Stockholm to become Finnish Minister to Sweden.

Juhu Paasikivi, chief of the Finnish delegations to Moscow and now Finland's Minister in Stockholm, was reported on his way again to the Russian capital. This, however, was not confirmed officially.

Three German steamers took aboard Germans, Italians, Russians and Estonians fleeing Helsingfors last night and sailed in the forenoon.

Because of the fear of renewed attacks on this city, the exodus of civilians was speeded yesterday when long lines of Finnish women and children moved into the rocky interior.

"Helsingfors has been evacuated to such an extent," a municipal official said later, "that further air raids will be only wanton destruction of property."

Finnish sources acknowledged the Russian fleet had bombarded the Island of Suursaari and Karelian Isthmus coastal fortification, but declared occupations had been limited to two demilitarized islands defended only by coast guardsmen.

[Russia reported that the Gulf of Finland Islands of Suursaari, Seiskari, Lavansaari, and Tytaersaari had been occupied, and indicated another, smaller island named Pien-Tytaersaari also had been occupied.

The Leningrad staff communiqué also reported continued advances into Finland along the 800-mile Finnish-Russian frontier.]

The League's role in time of war: Page 5.

Stalin gets quick pact from Finn Red bloc: Page 6.

The Changing World—In Finland

New Government Is a Coalition of All Major Political Parties and Includes Negotiators Who Defied Moscow

By H. B. Elliston

Helsingfors, Finland, Dec. 4

There are three circumstances to note in the assessment of the character of the new Finnish Government which is now attempting to negotiate a "settlement without endangering independence" at the hands of Russia.

1. The Government represents all parties, except a minor element of no apparent importance.

2. It includes Juhu Paasikivi and Vaeino Tanner, two negotiators with the Soviets who withstood the pressure of Joseph Stalin in reducing Finland both to vassalage and also to complete Mr. Stalin's grandiose plans to make Russia the mistress of the Baltic again.

3. It does not include Field Marshal Baron Gustaf Mannerheim, the Finnish Generalissimo.

Finland when war broke out had a Social Agrarian Government. The addition of Mr. Paasikivi brings them the conservative wing. Premier Risto Ryti himself might be classified as a liberal.

Concessions on Frontiers

It must not be thought that the inclusion of the two defiant negotiators in Moscow means that Finland is intransigent. I asked one of them, Vaeino Tanner, who is the new Foreign Minister, whether there would be any revision of Finland's stand at Moscow. He said significantly: "Of course now we cannot discuss the same program we did the last time."

This does not mean that in view of the war Finland would not give Soviet Russia anything at all. It means that Finland is still prepared to go a long way for peace. Even Mr. Paasikivi in Moscow would have agreed to a rectification of the Karelian frontier in Russia's favor, and Finland still intends keeping out a line for any peace consistent to its national security. There can be no doubt of that.

That does not seem to be the case, I know, in view of the inclusion of the two negotiators, Mr. Paasikivi and Mr. Tanner. Mr. Tanner is one of the Finnish leaders denounced in the leaflets the Russian aviators have dropped over Helsingfors' working-class quarters. But Mr. Tanner was not the man that stood up to Mr. Stalin. It was Mr. Paasikivi, the second Prime Minister of Finland and the signer of the 1920 peace treaty with Russia at Porpat.

A Host of Legends

Around Mr. Paasikivi's name a whole host of legends have fastened throughout Scandinavia. All the way to Europe I determined to try to have a talk with President Kallio. But I changed my goal to Mr. Paasikivi after I had heard his name spoken with bated breath in Stockholm.

Most of the stories about Mr. Paasikivi are probably apocryphal. Mr. Paasikivi did try honestly to come to an understanding with Mr. Stalin. He balked only at the cession of bases in the Finnish Gulf which would have made Finland a Soviet vassal, and he also balked at a defensive alliance which would have made Finland a creature of the Kremlin.

Before I went to the front I had the opportunity of a private talk with Mr. Paasikivi. Teutonic in appearance, with his clipped blond hair brushed straight, he is a hearty good-natured Finn, one of the makers of this modern State who rose from poverty through a Russian university to a successful career in law, finance, and politics. He was Minister to Sweden when he was asked to go to Moscow.

Calls Stalin Humorous

One story he did tell me. When on Oct. 12 Mr. Stalin laid all his cards—and what cards—on the table, he looked quizzically at Mr. Paasikivi to observe the effect on him on their portentousness. Mr. Paasikivi simply remarked, "And is that all?"

Mr. Paasikivi declares that Joseph Stalin is a man of humor and proves it by saying that by way of answering Mr. Paasikivi he grinned at the sally. Premier Molotoff on the contrary remained impassive.

Eight sessions they had together and at seven of them Mr. Stalin was present. He was unavoidably prevented from coming to one of the sessions, but the Russian program for the Baltic is undoubtedly the pet child of Mr. Stalin himself, worked out and pursued by him alone.

Among the fleeing refugees at the station, with one or two of whom I talked, I heard some grumbling at the reconstruction of the Government, but the grumblers always wound up, "Paasikivi is our man."

The failure to include Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim in the Government at a time when the country is in peril may have no, or only a local, significance. I am not sufficiently versed in Finnish politics to answer this. Time alone can say. Baron Mannerheim is Finland's hero, liberator of the country, and now Field Marshal again in charge of Finland's defense. He is the man to whom the Finns may turn if the Ryti government is unable to see them through these dark days.

'Where Ignorance Is Bliss—'?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—Latin is anything but a dead language to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and a certain Washington newspaperman. It is to them a subject for lively argument.

Alfred Friendly, writer of a column about Government departments in the Washington Post, quoted the Secretary as employing in an oil company hearing the legal maxim, "ignorantia legis neminem excusat." Mr. Ickes protested that for the sake of his reputation among fellow lawyers he should be given the benefit of knowledge of proper Latin, which he asserted was, "ignorantia legis non escusat."

Mr. Friendly, who had supposed he was doing the Secretary a favor and that ignorance of Latin no more could be excused than ignorance of the law, replied in a letter that Stevenson's "Home Book of Quotations," Funk & Wagnall's and Webster's Dictionaries, Wharton's "Law Lexicon, Words and Phrases," "Black's Legal Dictionary," "Broom's Legal Maxims," and "Bouvier's Legal Dictionary" all give the quotation in the "neminem" form which he had used and with the "X" in "excusat." Only two of these gave "non excusat" as an incidental form, he said.

Concluding, Mr. Friendly quoted from Cicero: "Cuisvis hominis est errare; nullius nisi insipientis in errore perseverare," adding, "for the benefit of youse guys in the back room, the above-quoted nifty means 'it is in the nature of every man to err, but only the witless perseveres in error.'"

The World At Your Fireside

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Farm Bureau Federation Studies Measures Affecting Agriculture

Chicago convention sees practical agreement on AAA but is on alert to note any deviations.

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 4—Satisfied on the whole with the AAA program they worked to establish, members of the American Farm Bureau Federation from 40 States are meeting here today to study other measures affecting agriculture and to define the position they will take upon them when they come before Congress.

This, the twentieth anniversary convention of the organization, finds representatives of its 435,000 family members in the mood to look back upon accomplishments and congratulate themselves a bit on how far they have come. Twenty years—from the end of the World War to the present—is not a long period, but it has been an eventful one for the farm population. The Farm Bureau notes that in this span of years has occurred the post-war collapse of the farm market, the building of a government program to control farm surpluses, greatly increased mechanization of labor, and many social changes.

Prices of farm products are not yet up to the normal level the farm people call parity, but members of the Farm Bureau Federation point out that agriculture is now much better equipped to face the new war conditions than it was to front those of 1914.

In short, the Farm Bureau regards the Government's farm program as pretty much stabilized. An indication of its attitude is found in the fact that no time on the convention program has been allotted to speeches about the AAA. Other farm groups like the Grange may regard the federal crop control program as a temporary expedient, but so far as the Farm Bureau is concerned, it is settled government policy.

Far more debatable in this organization is the Government's foreign trade program, and specifically the Reciprocal Trade Agreements negotiated by Secretary Cordell Hull. The American Farm Bureau Federation has repeatedly gone on record in favor of the principle of the trade agreements, with reservations in regard to safeguarding farm tariffs in specific cases, but in some States, as for example in California, members are critical of the reduction of tariffs on agricultural commodities in treaties already negotiated. Will delegates from these States urge the convention to turn against the trade agreement program, it is being asked.

Hull to Defend Program

The person best able to defend the agreements is on the convention program. Secretary Hull, initiator of the reciprocal agreement plan, is the chief speaker at the banquet Tuesday night. No mean advocate of the program, too, is Edward A. O'Neal, President of the Federation.

Although a broad Alabama accent proclaims him a Southerner, Mr. O'Neal is a sturdy advocate of "Yankee trading" and reminds his organization that, in order to trade, you must buy as well as sell; import as well as export. He insists the agreements have been good for the farmer because, by stimulating industry and more jobs they have enlarged his urban markets.

On intimate terms with the leaders of the Administration, Mr. O'Neal has studied their arguments in defense of the agreements closely, and urges all farm people to do likewise. Careful study, he tells them, will clear up misunderstandings and show their long-term value. Mr. O'Neal, too, holds that agricultural products should get fair consideration in the agreements.

Resolutions Give Clue

What the State Farm Bureaus are thinking on this subject is shown in their convention resolutions. Opinion varies by sections, but a typical Middle Western attitude was that of the Kansas Farm Bureau. It indorsed the basis of reciprocal trade agreements, but urged that such agreements be negotiated primarily for the purpose of restoring outlets for agricultural products. The Kansas Farm Bureau went on to demand that there be no reduction in agricultural tariffs that would hold or reduce domestic prices below parity.

Whether the national convention will go farther than Kansas in criticizing the agreements will be seen when its resolutions are adopted. The National Grange, in its convention last month, put that large farm organization on record as urging that the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act be allowed to lapse when it expires next summer.

The Anniversary Theme

Running all through the sessions is the anniversary theme—Twenty years of the American Farm Bureau Federation. To remind members of the organization's beginnings, men who participated in its founding are returning to tell their stories. Among those who have accepted invitations to take part in the "recollecting" are J. R. Howard, first President, a college-bred farmer, and Sam H. Thompson, a later President; John Coverdale, first Secretary; and two members of the United States Extension Service who helped with its founding, L. R. Simons, Director of Extension in New York, and C. B. Smith, former Assistant Director of Extension, United States Department of Agriculture.

As told by these veterans, the story of the organization's beginnings is about as follows:

Originally Educational

Previous to 1919 there had been organized county farm bureaus to carry out the programs recommended by the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural College. There were some 980 of these 20 years ago, as well as 20 State Federations of county farm bureaus.

Originally, their purpose was distinctly educational; the bureaus did not concern themselves with legislative programs for agriculture.

Then in 1919 the idea of a national federation of State units took shape. Early in the year, 12 States in which the county farm bureaus had federated sent delegates to Ithaca, N. Y. to consiedr a national organization. Later in that year, another meeting was held in Chicago, with about 26 states represented. Here a national organization was set up.

As soon as a board of directors was elected, the officials took a train to Washington to confer with the Agricultural Extension Service and the United States Department of Agriculture on working relationships. They have been close ever since. In some counties, the county agent is paid his salary jointly by the Extension Service and the Farm Bureau. (Incidentally, this practice has been severely criticized by other farm organizations as bringing about too close a tie-up between a governmental and a private organization, but the Farm Bureau people don't see it that way and members of the Extension Service who spoke here defended the relationship.)

From that time on the American Farm Bureau Federation went to work on the problems of rural America. It set up offices in Chicago, and now has a large suite in a downtown office building here. Mr. O'Neal, the President, spends part of his time here, part in Washington where he keeps his eye on legislative matters of concern to farm families.

In the field of legislation, the American Farm Bureau Federation has been very successful. In the current issue of its magazine it publishes a long list of measures passed under its indorsement. Much of this has been accomplished since the Roosevelt Administration came into office, but Farm Bureau leaders point out that the educational foundations were laid in earlier administrations, and that, without public sentiment supporting these measures, they could not have been passed.

Women's part in the American Farm Bureau Federation has increased in the last decade. In 1927, a women's auxiliary was organized and its President was made ex-officio a member of the Executive Board of the A. F. B. F. This women's division, known as the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has had a steady growth in membership and has taken in women of State home bureaus and State home demonstration councils who are not members of a State Farm Bureau. So it happens that the membership in this auxiliary is now 475,000, or some 40,000 more women than there are farm families in the National Federation.

President of the Associated Women is a Californian, Mrs. H. W. Ahart. Executive Director is a Hoosier farm mother, Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, in charge of this work ever since it started.

Mrs. H. W. Ahart
President, Associated Women of American Farm Bureau Federation.

J. R. Howard
President from 1919 to 1922.

Edward A. O'Neal
President, American Farm Bureau Federation.

Sam H. Thompson
President from 1926 to 1930.

Mrs. Chas. W. Sewell
Administrative Director, Associated Women of American Farm Bureau Federation.

Young Girl's Steer Wins Livestock Prize

CHICAGO (AP)—A 13-year-old girl from Mendota, Ill., Faith Elaine Rhodes won the first blue ribbon of the Fortieth Annual International Livestock Exposition Dec. 2.

Her Shorthorn steer placed first in the initial class judged in the junior livestock feeding contest. Faith's older brother, Claude, showed a champion in the feeding contest in 1933.

In the class for Hereford steers, Homer Graber of Mineral Point, Wis., took the first blue ribbon. Jay Mitchell's Aberdeen-Angus, raised on his farm near Pearl City, Ill., placed first in that breed class.

G. O. P. Listeners Get Farm Opinion

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 4 (AP)—A "listening committee" of five Republican Congressmen met here today to hear farmers' opinions on the Nation's reciprocal trade policy.

Representative Frank O. Horton of Wyoming is in charge of the Denver meeting. With him are Representatives Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, Leo E. Allen of Illinois, Henry C. Dworshak of Idaho and Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska.

"We are not trying to sell any brand of legislation," Hope said. "We are strictly a listening committee. Our purpose is to hear what the farmers of the nation have to say so that the Republican Party can draft its campaign for change or amendment of the reciprocal trade treaty program."

Ramp-Type Garage for Parking Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Proposal that the city erect $50,000,000 worth of modern inexpensive ramp-type garages as a solution of its parking problem was made by Robert K. Straus, City Councilman.

Under the plan proposed, the garages would be self-liquidating and financed on somewhat the same plan as the City Housing Program. A $5 fee would be tacked on to every car registered in the city limits, a method estimated to yield $5,000,000 a year, or about enough to cover interest and amortization charges on the buildings. In addition, 25 cents a day would be charged for parking services for registered cars and 50 cents for non-registered cars.

"I think such a program would not only reduce the average annual expense to the owner of a motor vehicle for parking privileges, but would make his life a much easier one," Mr. Straus held. "Today average parking facilities in the heart of the business district average between 50 cents and $1 for the full eight hours. Furthermore, the cost of the annual $5 registration fee would be the equivalent of two-and-one-half parking fines."

The plan also recommends that the garages be leased to private operators for a fixed percentage of the gross in order that the present garage owners suffer no loss under the plan.

U. S. Rubber Co. Goes To Rockefeller Center

NEW YORK (AP)—Rockefeller Center, Inc., Dec. 3 announced the final building in the huge, midtown project would bear the name of the United States Rubber Company.

The upper 11 floors of the 20-story building at 48th Street and Sixth Avenue will house the principal executive and management offices of the rubber company which plans to occupy the new quarters soon after the building's completion March 1. The lease runs for more than a decade.

Rockefeller Center comprises 14 buildings.

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Clothing Workers' Demand For Wage Increase Dropped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 4—Apparently convinced that rising living costs are well under control, leaders of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, have dropped their proposal to demand increased wages for 125,000 of their 250,000 members. It may be renewed next year, Sidney Hillman, Amalgamated President, said today, after a three days' conference with the union's research economists and a series of round-table discussions with 30 representatives of the employers. The latter represented the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of the United States. The conferences were held in Hotel President.

Present collective bargaining wage contracts run for various times and to differing dates in the different markets. All reserve the right to reopen wage questions on their anniversary dates, which mostly fall next May or August, whereas now is the middle of the working year.

Mr. Hillman said it had been the practice of his union to await the anniversary dates of their agreements whenever it felt the necessity of raising the question of wage increases, except in emergency situations.

"When war broke out in Europe, there were disturbing indications that we might be confronted by runaway prices and an undue rise in living costs, he added.

"But reviewing the situation, we have concluded that no crisis has arisen sufficient to warrant opening up in mid-season the question of a wage increase. It will be deferred until the regular times provided by the contracts. Meanwhile we are proposing to the manufacturers the creation of a joint committee to make a thorough study of wages in the clothing industry."

Mrs. Roosevelt Investigated Youth Congress Before Dies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told reporters today that she had investigated the American Youth Congress long before the Dies Committee had undertaken the job and had found nothing "to indicate any outside control."

Witnesses before the Dies Committee have contended that the organization is dominated by Communists.

"I know a great many of the young people working as officers or with the officers, as well as many young people in many other organizations who belong to the Congress," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "I have read all the literature put out by the Congress in the last few years. I have read all the resolutions passed at every meeting since the first Congress, including the last one.

"I have watched the programs of work as they were proposed and as they were carried out under a limited budget. I found nothing that was not within the actions which any American citizen could take with propriety."

Didn't Always Agree

Mrs. Roosevelt explained that she did not always agree with the young leaders, but that she had read all their financial statements, which are audited and knew the sources of income and how it was spent.

Mrs. Roosevelt who was a spectator at Dies Committee hearings last week when Youth Congress leaders were on the stand, commented today that committee members and the committee counsel, Rhea Whitley, seemed to be very courteous and helpful in putting their questions.

Asked if she thought the Dies Committee should be continued, Mrs. Roosevelt said it was not up to her to say, but up to Congress. The Committee which held its last scheduled meeting Saturday, expires in January.

"Very Sad Situation"

The subject of Russia's invasion of Finland came up and Mrs. Roosevelt said she thought it a very sad situation. She told questioners she thought bombing of civilians was a very terrible thing and wished we could become more civilized.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that she and the President hoped to be joined at Christmas by at least three of their children and their families.

Reporting to her press conference regarding the price of sugar, as she had promised last week, Mrs. Roosevelt said she had learned only that the wholesale price was at its pre-war level. Retail prices are 10 per cent higher than at the beginning of the war, she said, but are still coming down.

A reporter asked Mrs. Roosevelt whether she thought the President and student body of Vassar College were radical as some persons have contended. She replied she certainly did not think Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, Vassar President was a Communist.

Alberta Man Wins Wheat Championship

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (AP)—Francis Lloyd Rigby, young farmer from Wembley, Alberta, Canada, was proclaimed the king of the wheat fields at the 21st international hay and grain show today.

Mr. Rigby won the championship last year. His victory this year gave the championship to Canada for the seventeenth time in the last 21 years.

Bill Skladen of Andrew, Alberta, Canada, was crowned the Oats King yesterday.

His sample of Victory oats, weighing 49 pounds to the bushel, gave the grand championship to Canada for the twelth time in 20 years.

The reserve grand championship went to Alex M. Stewart of Ailsa Craig, Ontario, who was the Oats King at the International Show in 1937. Mr. Stewart exhibited a sample of the Alaska variety.

The champion grain grower in the oats class last year, W. Justyn Rigby, of Wembley, Alberta, placed sixth.

The champion's fat grain weighed 17 more pounds a bushel than the American standard and 15 more than the Canadian standard.

Teachers Ban Gifts

ELIZABETH, Pa. (AP)—No more apples for the teacher in this western Pennsylvania town.

The instructors notified the pupils that "gifts from students, individually or as a group, will be refused." The teachers feel the youngsters should apply any money for gifts to their own homes.

New Jersey G.O.P. Keeps '36 Lineup With Democrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 4—The New Jersey Republican and Democratic Parties will have in next year's national conventions the same representations they had in 1936 despite shifting fortunes in their battle for votes, party spokesmen said.

Unofficial word has been received from national headquarters that New Jersey Republicans will have 32 votes when a presidential slate is chosen. Charles Quinn, secretary to the Democratic State Committee, said that so far as he knew, the Democratic Party would also have 32 convention votes.

The allotment of Republican delegates-at-large, leaders said, is based partially on the showing the Party made in the State at the 1936 presidential election. The fact that four delegates-at-large, two for each Senator, is the minimum for that classification, possibly saved New Jersey Republicans from losing further convention strength because of the Democratic victories in 1932 and 1936.

The only delegate slate in the running is one drawn by former Governor Harold G. Hoffman, who will seek a return to the Jersey gubernatorial office next year. This group is pledged to Thomas E. Dewey for the Republican presidential nomination. It will have opposition, however, from several leaders. One of them will be Walter E. Edge, one-time governor of New Jersey and formerly Ambassador to France under the Hoover Administration.

Col. Batista's Retiring Held Political Move

HAVANA, Dec. 4 (AP)—Political observers predicted today Col. Fulgencio Batista's decision to retire from the Cuban Army meant he would become a presidential candidate.

The Army press bureau announced last night that Col. Batista, one-time army court stenographer, who led a six-man coup d'etat of the Island Government in 1933 and became Cuba's strong man, would retire from the Army Wednesday. It said his command would be taken by Col. Jose Pedraza, Army supervisor and Chief of the National Police.

It also was announced several of Col. Batista's associates would retire, and President Federico Laredo Bru approved yesterday a measure making it possible for Col. Batista to retire and register in a political party.

The Liberal and Nationalist Parties already have proclaimed him their nominee for the presidential elections scheduled Feb. 28, and the Communist Party has announced it will name him also tomorrow night.

Havana Session For Labor Lauded

HAVANA (AP)—The second annual American Labor Conference closed its 12-day session with a charge to "reaffirm the permanency of this institution deeply rooted in the democratic soil of the Americas." The advice was given the delegates by Director John G. Winant of the International Labor Organization, a former Governor of New Hampshire. In recognizing the strength of regional procedure, Mr. Winant said:

"We have still maintained the universality of our services to mankind."

Among the principles adopted by the Conference was a recommendation that workmen's compensation should apply to all employed persons, including agricultural workers, as soon as possible. Equal treatment for national and foreign workers was approved unanimously, as well as a recommendation that national laws should provide for compensation for occupational disabilities in accordance with the general plan of workmen's accident compensation.

Illinois Lad Wins Livestock Contest

CHICAGO (AP)—A jet black Aberdeen-Angus steer, shown by Robert Carroll, 12, of Aledo, Ill., won the Grand Championship of the Junior Livestock Feeding contest at the fortieth annual International Livestock Exposition Saturday night.

George Gordon-Davis of Buenos Aires, chief judge of steers at the exposition, selected Robert's steer from among 470 head of pure bred cattle entered in the junior contest.

The Reserve Grand Championship went to a Hereford steer shown by Louis Goeck of State Center, Iowa. One other breed, the Shorthorn, competed for the Junior Grand Championship. The champion shorthorn steer was shown by Chester Ebert, of Mokena, Ill.

Hugh Jeffrey of Route 1, Whitby, Ontario, Canada, carried off the soybean championship with a sample of Mandarin beans. The reserve championship was awarded to Hirsch Brothers of Oreana, Ill. The champion sample of field beans was exhibited by John Hamilton of Coaldale, Alberta, Canada. F. L. Purcell of Fromberg, Mont., was awarded the reserve.

Two High Adventure Expeditions Set Sail

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Nine persons set sail Dec. 3 on two cruises which promise high adventure.

Dr. E. Allen Petersen, of Los Angeles, his Japanese wife and Wendell K. Parks, Seattle seaman, sailed out of the local harbor in a frail 36-foot Chinese fishing junk around South America for New York.

From Long Beach the 26-ton auxiliary ketch Oregon Wedfoot carried six others on an eight months' cruise to the South Seas. They are Capt. Dave Dewey, his wife, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chester T. Dewey, all of Portland, Ore., Charles Righton, Long Beach, and Tim Egan, Manitowoc, Wis.

U. S. Labor Board Hands Blow to Sit-Down Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—The Labor Board has gone further than the Supreme Court in outlawing sit-down strikes. The action, taken by a two to one vote of the Board is the more significant since the Supreme Court roundly criticized sit-downs after the Labor Board, in the Fansteel case, had ordered a company to reinstate 100 workers who had participated in one. In that case Mr. Chief Justice Hughes delivered a blistering attack on the form of strike.

The majority of the Board now appear to be going the Court one better. Its new order is made shortly before a House committee under Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia starts public investigation of the Board.

The new case involves the Calnar Steamship Corporation of Baltimore, a subsidiary of Bethlehem Steel. The Board upheld the right of the company to discharge men who took part in a sit-down, and simultaneously dismissed all charges made against the company that it had violated the Labor Act.

The Board ruled the company was justified in dismissing C. I. O. crew members where a sit down strike order had been issued. The sit-down had not actually taken place, as in the Fansteel case. The mere issuance of the order was held sufficient for the discharge.

France to Answer Germany 'In Kind' in War Policy

PARIS, Dec. 2 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier warned Germany in a radiocast last night that if it launches unrestricted air warfare France will reply with the same weapon.

The Premier, newly invested with full decree powers for the duration of the war, bluntly told his countrymen that France must be prepared for the possibility that "the enemy führer" will start "barbaric warfare."

The Premier in a 23-minute radiocast declared that France this time "will not suffer alone" if Germany attacks with all its force.

M. Daladier's warning was understood to have been prompted by recent radiocasts by the German radio station at Stuttgart threatening to bomb Le Havre among other French cities.

Warning Given to Reds

At the same time he uttered a vigorous warning against subversive acts at home, declaring, "French Communists who treat with a foreign power . . . constitute a terrible treason" which would be stamped out "with all our force."

Speaking on the day after Russia's armed forces invaded Finland, Premier Daladier said French Communists before the start of the present European war had asserted that "if Hitler made war he would find the people of France one united force."

"These Communists," he continued, "were of the twenty-fifth of August. Now the French people are uniting against those Communists; uniting against Germany." While French Communist workers went to fight, the French Communist leaders denied their words and were treating with a foreign government.

"French Communists who treat with a foreign power . . . constitute a terrible treason. We shall smash this movement with all our force."

The war's outcome, he said, depended as much upon the people "as it does upon the action of my government."

German Pact With Russia

In an apparent reference to the Soviet operations in Finland the Premier said:

"You have learned that Germany stands in a common front with a country whose system it formerly decried as an abomination. It has concluded a treaty with Communist Russia and we are now witnessing the results of this pact."

It was for this reason, he said, that France was forced to suppress the Communist Party in France at the outbreak of hostilities.

He went on to say that France's Maginot Line constituted "a terrific mass of resistance."

"It has not been necessary to take the position of aggressive attack," he said, "and those who have the responsibility of protecting this country must take every step to spare human life.

"This is a war of France's security. The loss of Austria, Czechoslovakia and then Poland showed us clearly that our turn was coming soon.

"We had to break down this system of aggression.

Proud of Empire's Resources

"It (the war) will be through when our security is guaranteed and when we can treat fairly with responsible governments," he said.

M. Daladier added that in 1870, in 1914 and at present France had to rise to defend itself against "German aggression."

The Premier spoke proudly then of the "vast resources of our Empire," and said Germany was counting heavily on propaganda to help it.

Germany, he said, was able to defeat Prague and Warsaw, but was not able to defeat Britain and France and thus was "trying to divide France against itself.

"Each one of you is aware of the dignity and liberty of justice.

"France has the right and Frenchmen have the right to think of France of tomorrow; and we must win the war first to attain that.

"But before we can have a just and liberated Europe Germany must spend all of its strength. French soldiers will be able to fight back against the German Army and give them blow for blow, projectile for projectile.

". . . The country must be ready to oppose the forces of barbarism. The safety of France and liberty in general depends upon you—airmen in the air, seamen on the sea, soldiers in the trenches, and upon you (the citizens)."

War Burdens Europe's Youth With Heavy Responsibilities

BUDAPEST (AP)—Youth plays its part in the present war, not only in the front lines but behind those lines.

One of the most persistent comments on the German-Polish war has been on the youth of the pilots and crews of German airplanes and tanks.

Marching infantry has many a soldier only 18 years old.

Practically every European country has organized "special services" for youths from 15 to 18.

In Rumania new government decrees announce that children of 12 to 15 found guilty of subversive activity will be sentenced to forced labor for terms of 5 to 20 years. The same decrees declare that children of 15 to 18 years, found guilty of such activity, will be punished in the same manner as adults.

Everywhere there is evidence of the manner in which war in Europe, directly and indirectly, has dismissed the barriers of age in bringing youth into the conflict.

Many Began With Gliders

That boys rather than grown men should be at the controls of warplanes in some instances has one explanation in the physiological advantage of quicker reactions, and the natural aptitude which many modern youths have for the airplane. Many of these young war pilots began with gliders and have studied the airplane with the same enthusiasm that the older generation studied the motorcar.

In "authoritatively governed" nations the educational background of modern youth has, moreover, its advantages in fitting such youth for some of the hazardous and intricate tasks of this war. They are familiar with guns and with the theory of modern warfare. They have had a thorough training in political ideologies which support war theories.

In these same nations the well-disciplined "youth movements" likewise are bearing fruit in various activities designed to assist civilian wartime organization. Boys too young to fight, but disciplined to perfect and unquestioning obedience, have one of their chief duties in assisting in interior espionage.

Share in Subversive Activities

Reversely, youth has its share in subversive activities, designed to tear down and destroy rather than hold together and build. The practice is by no means new. In Palestine the British set up a special court to deal with Arab children who used revolvers, and who "planted" time bombs on instruction—since children could not be executed for such crimes.

Increased reliance on youth can be anticipated as the war progresses, both on a voluntary basis and on the basis of compulsory service. There are new "concessions" to permit the inclusion of more youthful age brackets. In countries like Germany it does not take long for boys who have "marched" with wooden guns to learn to march with real guns.

Nowhere has this inclusion of youth in modern warfare been better illustrated than in the defense of besieged cities, whether in Spain, China, or Poland. The attack on cities has its own ability these days to eliminate the age factor. It was the boys and girls of Warsaw who dug the air raid trenches.

N. J. Pay Increases For Lower Brackets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Salary increases will be limited to State employees in the lower wage brackets in New Jersey's 1940-'41 budget, Governor A. Harry Moore has indicated.

Heads of many departments have requested staff increases and pay boosts for present workers, and in some cases salary increases are sought for persons already in the higher brackets.

Governor Moore said he was disposed to go along on increases for employees in the lower brackets, mentioning particularly those receiving less than $80 a month. In view of the condition of the State Treasury, however, he does not see much hope for salary boosts for State employees in the upper brackets.

Club Boys Earn $5,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Club boys of Shenandoah county made a net profit on their projects of more than $5,000 during the past year, J. Carl Coiner, Assistant County Agent, said at the Achievement Day program held recently. Members of the girls' clubs canned more than 8,000 quarts of food.

Behind the Headlines

Finland again faces its ancient enemy in the defense of its hard-won freedom.

How will Hitler explain Nazi acquiescence in attempted destruction of former friend?

Courtesy the Boston Symphony Orchestra

The music of Jan Sibelius presents the beauty and strength of Finland.

The southern coast of Finland, now being assailed from sea and air by Russia, reminds one not a little of the coast of Maine. It is a shoreline of deep indentations and rugged forelands, wearing a shaggy green coat of pine and spruce liberally trimmed, in winter, with the white of snow.

It is a land of brooding silences, where the wind in the forest and the gentle surf on sandy beach or granite boulder serve only to accent the calm of vast woodland reaches. If you have heard the music of Sibelius, you know the sounds of the Finnish countryside.

Into such a land as this has marched the crash and flare of modern warfare. These age-old trees have seen more than one conqueror pass this way. The conquerors come and go, but the forests stay, renewing themselves with every generation. Great deeds of valor have been done beneath these trees and in these quiet waters. Giants of Finnish mythology have struggled with each other and with the forces of nature, as chronicled in the Kalevala, today new deeds of courage go to swell the teeming folklore of a rugged people.

The Early Finland

Nearly 20 years ago, I viewed this infant state of Finland almost in its cradle. Even then, it lived in the shadow of possible Russian attack. Born of the disintegration of the Czar's domain, the little Republic was proudly flexing its muscles to show its strength, its ability to defend itself.

I shall never forget my first glimpse of the Finnish Army. Great, strapping blond youths they were, in summer uniform of shirt and shorts, looking like a troop of giant Boy Scouts. Smiling, vigorous, exuberant, a new-born Nation with a future of freedom before it, and a they were the exemplification of past of subjugation rapidly slipping into the background.

In that summer of 1920, they had reason to be on the alert. The Bolsheviks, having driven the White Russians and Allied forces from their territory, were sweeping into Poland. Across eastern Poland the Red Armies rolled, much as they did ten weeks ago, but meeting with more resistance than this last time.

I was on my way to Warsaw, but was turned aside because no one knew whether Warsaw could remain in Polish hands. It did. The Poles fought bravely in defense of their beloved capital and aided by the genius of a French General, turned the Russian tide and pushed it back.

Germany drew a sigh of relief. It did not relish Russia as a next-door neighbor, eager to be revenged on Germany for the ruthless peace imposed at Brest-Litovsk.

German and Finland

It was then that I went to Finland, and found the tow-haired sons of giants preparing to turn back a Bolshevik tide, if need should arise.

The first Finnish Army officer I saw, I took to be a German. He wore a uniform that could hardly be distinguished from the German one, he had the German military carriage, he had a Mauser in his belt, he even had a German haircut, I discovered when he doffed a trench helmet identical with the German ones.

Germany was then the friend of Finland. The Finnish Army might almost be called a child of the German Army. Germany, although beaten in the war, still clung to its influence in the Baltic, and sought to thwart the Russian drive.

In Finland and in the Baltic States, as in Poland, are to be seen today the consequences of Reichsführer Hitler's pact with Joseph Stalin.

It is no wonder that the Russian attack on Finland was not mentioned in the German press for more than 48 hours after it took place.

The German Government's acquiescence in this attempted destruction of a former friend is going to be one of the hardest things for Herr Hitler to explain to the German people, when the day comes for explanations, and such a day will come.

Rex Miller

Try This on Your Perambulator

Wide World

One Nurse Plus One Horse Equals Fun for Children

A children's home in Geneva, Switzerland, has hit upon this novel way to meet the problem of a shortage of nurses. Children are placed in large trams, which are coupled together and hitched behind a friendly horse. Only one nurse is required to take care of the children during the outing. She can care for as many as three dozen at a time.

Social Security Group Assails Panacea Moves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Old-age assistance now in force and the "liberal and comprehensive" old-age and survivors' insurance system commencing next month, eliminate the need of panaceas as a solution of need in old age, the American Association for Social Security declares in the December issue of Social Security, out today.

Warning against "panacea peddlers" as a "threat to the very base of our democratic institutions, our economic and social stability as well as the immediate welfare of the very aged in whose name these panaceas are peddled," the Association strongly criticizes pension movement leaders in California, Ohio, and other States who, despite the defeats at the polls last month, "have already projected plans for the adoption of new "Utopian and impossible" pension schemes.

"Politicians have ever traded Utopia for votes," the Association says. "The two years' struggle in California and this year's fight in Ohio are definitely endangering the popular initiative and referendum."

Declaring that "the very fact that the pension panaceas spring mainly from California is proof that it is not distress of the aged that bring them forth," the Association holds, adding that "in no State of the Union are the aged poor so well off as in the State of golden sunshine."

According to the Bulletin's analysis, old-age pensions in California are the highest in the country, the grant last September to more than 134,000 aged persons averaging $32.37, or 67 per cent more than the average for the country.

Social Security finds that many older couples in the Golden State receive as much as $70 a month, "an amount which, in terms of purchasing power in many parts of the State, is equal to what $100 will buy in the East, a sum considerably above the average national monthly wage today."

"If the panacea leaders were really interested in the aged," it continues, "their chief and immediate task would be to line up with the American Association for Social Security in trying to bring the care afforded by the poorer States somewhere within the range of the standards of California. They have selected the aged merely as instruments in their grandiose schemes to solve all the world's ills and usher in prosperity and happiness through some monetary manipulation; for they envisage inflation of one kind or another, firmly believing in the miracle of paper dollars without the necessary toil or production which makes money of any value. The aged have become mere tools in their economic hallucinations."

Japan Bogged in Hope Of Industry in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Despite much talk of economic exploitation by Japan of Japanese-occupied China, the development of such plans have not gone as far as early proposals indicated. One exception is the operation of Chinese mills confiscated by Japanese mill men with army support—the polite way of referring to this being to say that the Japanese "co-operate" with the Chinese owners.

On Nov. 7 of last year the North China and Central China Development Companies were simultaneously inaugurated, something along the lines previously laid down by the South Manchuria Railway, and with a capitalization of 350,000,000 yen (about $81,000,000) controlling all public utility enterprises such as telegraphic and radio communication, power plants, railways and mining, in North and Central China. But their operations have not been widespread.

Under Constant Menace

Reasons for this are given by the Chinese language newspaper Shun Pao. The areas under Japanese occupation are temporarily held and not parts of Japan, it points out, so that the economic operations are subject to the constant menace of guerilla attack. The Japanese, it is contended, have failed to win the co-operation of the Chinese people as is essential for full success of any extensive economic program.

Japan, moreover, is financially incapable of undertaking the great task in China alone as is indicated by the small portion of the development companies' capital that has been paid up despite repeated appeals to the Japanese home public. Of the 3,500,000 shares of the North China Development Company, it is declared that only 100,000 shares have been bought. As to the Central China Development, only 9,770 out of 100,000 shares are understood to be have been sold. The Japanese Government is not in position to give financial assistance to the companies so long as the war continues in China.

First-hand observation of what is being done is not easy for outsiders, since special military passes are required even for travel in interior China, and wayfarers are ont encouraged to linger for the purpose of satisfying their curiosity. It is true that the railways run, that telegrams may be sent, and that some recovery of public utilities in the larger cities is recorded, but these are minimum developments, comparing unfavorably with the ambitious programs which have been so liberally spread before the Japanese public.

Peace Price Is High

Japan meanwhile has been seeking peace for several months, but always on a basis of continued garrisoning of the occupied areas—a requirement regarded as impossible by the Chinese, and incidentally not one which makes any special appeal to foreign capital. The operation of airlines in and out of China is a case in point. Permission must be had from the military before anyone can so much as buy a ticket, and if the military decides that it wants seats sold to civilians of any nationality, it is just too bad for the civilians—who get out.

Under these conditions it seems likely that there will be a continued deadlock in economic development until some sort of modus vivendi is achieved in China.

Student Self-Government Seen as Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 4—Accepting the "constancy of change" in ways of human living, the fifth annual conference of the Border Region of the Progressive Education Association attempted to discover the present status of "change" in America and how the schools might help to make it a good one. This summary of the sessions just closed was made by Dr. Howard Lane of the Department of Education, Northwestern University. "The test of any institution is how well it will serve man," Dr. Lane said.

Five significant trends were noted in a summary by Dr. Goodwin Watson of Teachers College, Columbia University, of some 13 conference groups. The method employed no individual speakers. but each group had its several "resource leaders" and "summarizers" from which was selected a single representative. His resumé included points of agreement and points of disagreement as they developed in each conference so the final summary actually represented the thinking that had taken place throughout the convention. Strangely enough, the word "democracy" was almost absent from talks and discussions, but the whole conference represented it in action.

Significant Trends

The trends, as presented by Dr. Watson, and clearly seen by delegates, were:

1. Expanding role of the teacher, not as a dominant classroom director, but through her relationship with children as a genuine social factor.
2. Belief that subject matter should contribute to the attitudes of the child, and that his emotional life has more relation to learning than his intellectual capacity.
3. That, while the academic tradition still persists, there is an increasing tendency to believe less in its value as such and to focus teaching about the life of the child.
4. Definite questioning of the generally accepted method of the setup of age groups even to the point of wondering if the one and two-room rural school did not have "social" advantages.
5. Increasing recognition of the community as a source of both good and bad education—a seeing the "school walls dissolve," with the teacher as coordinator between school education and the community.

Dr. Lane, who in the absence of Miss Alice V. Keliher spoke on "significant experiments in elementary education," charged that one reason for the ineffectiveness of schools in the past has been that "adults sat down and decided what children should learn and then imposed it upon them." Children learn more when "they talk to you than when you talk to them. They grow when they have the freedom to make their own adjustments, and develop their own purposes, when those purposes are worthy ones, of course."

He cited one experiment in which children simply were put together in a place which was "good to live in" and had "good people to live with" and in which there was a complete absence of "pressure to learn." In that atmosphere, he said, not one child had failed to "learn," even the regulation reading, writing, and "figuring." Most interesting of all was the fact that not one developed "aversions" to any one of the three. The so-called "bright" child was no more "respectable" than the one who could lift the most, run the fastest, or draw the best. "Who is the smartest?" The children were asked one day. Puzzled, they asked, "smartest at what?"

Teacher as Talent Scout

Dr. Lane pointed out that there is a tendency by educators to give up the search for "norms" and to substitute a search for "uniqueness." The progressive teacher is trying to dispose of her role as corrector and is becoming a "talent scout." As to methodology, he says there is an ever-growing attempt to let the children plan together. It is one of man's present duties to discover the kind of school life that will make the adult who "is his brother's keeper." "There is no limit to the amount of good man can do," Dr. Lane concluded, "if he doesn't care who gets the credit."

Dr. Paul Diedrich of the University of Chicago also emphasized the need of opportunity for pupils to make plans based on their own needs and on their own problems. The present experiment with a "core" curriculum, where this can be tried out, is apparently so successful that Dr. Diedrich forecasts that within five years schools will be making widespread use of the plan. It consists, Dr. Diedrich explains, of permitting pupils to come together daily, under the guidance of a teacher, to tackle the problems of every-day living that do not fall into specific fields.

According to Chester Harris, formerly at a Denver High School, now at Ohio State University, there are three basic assumptions underlying the core curriculum:

1. That education is a process of growth rather than a "stuffing" process.
2. That all individuals whose welfare is affected by results of a decision ought to have a part in the decision.
3. That all teachers and pupils have the ability to make decisions. This involves a freedom of opinion for all and "time for deliberation."

The eight-year plan of experimental curriculums for secondary schools, begun by the Progressive Educational Association in 1933, embodies some features of the core idea. Colleges have agreed to waive subject entrance requirements for students from the 30 schools which are sharing in the experiment. Thus far, according to Dr. Ralph Tyler, Dean of Education at the University of Chicago, graduates from these schools which represent a cross section of the Nation, have shown a decided progress in college over those from institutions using older methods of training. In one of the conferences, Dr. Tyler emphasized the need for "growth" of individual students as more vital than working for more acquisition of factual information. These include good work and study habits; ability to use all available material such as books, libraries, museum, and other institutions; development of power of analytical thinking with the ability to evaluate data and recognize propaganda; development of a wide interest range including an appreciation of the arts; and the best possible health the individual child can achieve.

Our great task today. Dr. Watson stated, is how to develop people capable of bearing responsibility in the present crisis. Education for individual development and for social function are "part of the same coin," he believes. Social feeling, social skill, and social understanding must be the concern of education in America. The first grows out of a feeling of "togetherness" and ought to begin in the family. When that fails, the school must try to supply it even to the point of "loving the unlovable" not in a sentimental sense but in a way which will give him an anchor, restore his confidence, help him to "do more than he otherwise would do."

Social skills grow out of the capacity to "take part in" affairs, according to Dr. Watson. "Working together needs just as much practice as piano playing." Social understanding comes out of a knowledge of our problems. Progressive education tries to bring students to a recognition of basic problems with a willingness to experiment.

"Our commission, as teachers in progressive schools," Dr. Watson said, "is to regenerate the faith of America in co-operative control of economic affairs, in intelligent social experiment, beginning in the community and expanding into larger areas as experience warrants."

Resolutions Adopted

Resolutions adopted by the conference advocated that the teacher lead a broader personal and community life; that the curriculum take into account the impact of the present disturbing elements of society upon the emotional life of the child; that teachers select from academic subject such material as is functional in the development of a sound total personality; that school organization and administrative practices be determined by their effect upon the growth of the child; and that the community and its resources be central in the activities of the curriculum.

Newly elected officers are: Arthur R. Davidson, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Windsor, Ontario; Miss Adrienne Curtis, Toledo, Ohio; Charles B. West, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., and Russell West, Ann Arbor, Mich., Vice-Presidents; Roy E. Robinson, Highland Park, Mich., Secretary and Treasurer. Council members are H. C. Spitler, Petoskey, Mich.; Forrest G. Averill, East Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mrs. James C. Parker, Grand Rapids, Mich.

North Carolina 'Drys' Mobilize For Slow, Sure Fact Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — Plans for a co-ordinated fight on the liquor traffic in North Carolina, through the combined efforts of the various religious denominations, were set in motion here by the Baptist State Convention, representing approximately 500,000 communicants, when a resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a co-operating committee.

The committee that was appointed was asked to "formulate and recommend a plan" whereby the different denominations "can co-operate in their fight on legalized liquor and conduct a comprehensive educational program regarding it."

Prohibition Lines Hold

In the meantime, prohibition lines in North Carolina continue to hold. The counties comprising about a fourth of the State, numerically, but far less from a population standpoint, which have adopted the so-called "control" system, did so in whirlwind campaigns shortly after the law under which the system was authorized became operative. Not a single county has voted for control in many months now, and none of the heavily-populated Piedmont counties, where most of the State's industrial plants are located, has switched over to control. Neither have the tourist counties in the mountain section of the State. The wets made their latest efforts in Buncombe, including Asheville, which county gave a tremendous dry majority.

It is considered very probable that the final working committee of the various churches suggested by the Baptists here, and for which the groundwork already has been laid, will inquire into the views of candidates, perhaps in next year's primaries and elections to learn how they stand on the question of legalized liquor and that facts as to real conditions—improvements if any have been made—will be gathered in wet counties, practically all of which lie in the coastal section of the State.

Educational Campaign

However, the campaign that is being planned will not be executed with lightning-like rapidity. On the contrary, it will be, basically, an educational campaign, in order that facts and not claims may be established; and, upon this groundwork of truth, it is hoped by the sponsors of the movement to proceed with a fight on the liquor traffic that will be logical, constructive, and successful.

North Carolina is one of the three States whose names have been linked with prohibition very conspicuously in the past. Along with Maine and Kansas, this State was slow to relinquish prohibition. In fact, prohibition in North Carolina has never been repealed. A vote has never been allowed by the people as a whole, and victories for the control forces have been confined to local areas and always after rapid-fire campaigns. It is beleived by all, wets and drys alike, that if the matter ever comes to a statewide referendum, even those counties which now engage in the sale of whiskey will have that privilege taken from them. The hope of the wets, therefore, is to prevent a statewide referendum. The chief objective of the drys is to bring about such a contest.

Toledo Lacks Relief Food

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 4 (AP)—More than 2,000 of Toledo's families today are "without enough food to get by, let alone maintain a decent standard," says Clarence A. Benedict, Relief Director.

Mr. Benedict argued at a milk producers' hearing that lower prices should be set for sale of milk to low-income consumers, including persons on relief. He declared "the City has no funds to meet the relief needs of the community, thereby leaving a large number of citizens without the necessary food," and added a lower price to relief clients would save the City money. Distributors and handlers will vote later on proposed amendments to the United States Department of Agriculture agreement regulating milk handling in the Toledo area.

Under this industrial City's present restricted program, Mr. Benedict said, there are 2,793 direct relief cases involving 9,086 individuals, and another 14,337 cases, or 41,808 individuals, receiving Federal surplus commodities.

At Cleveland, another Ohio City operating on reduced rations for its poor, Arthur Price, leader of a union of the unemployed, told a relief protest meeting:

"City officials seem to believe that if they don't see people dropping in the streets, they aren't starving."

Some 12,000 Clevelanders—all able, childless couples and unmarried persons—have been refused relief grocery orders because of dwindling money, and left to exist on Federal surplus commodities. Such diet, relief officials estimated, averages about 10 per cent of the minimum standard set up by the United States Children's Bureau.

Victoria's Daughter

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, eldest of three surviving children of Queen Victoria, who passed on yesterday in her Kensington Palace apartment, was a great-aunt of King George VI.

Princess Louise, sixth of the nine children of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, was born in Buckingham Palace March 18, 1848. In 1871 the Princess married the Marquis of Lorne who later became the ninth Duke of Argyll.

Surviving children of Queen Victoria are the Duke of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice, widow of Prince Henry of Battenberg and mother of ex-Queen Victoria Eugenia of Spain.

British Reported Leaving Tientsin

SHANGHAI (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, reported Dec. 3 the withdrawal from Tientsin of the first units of the British Durham Light Infantry Battalion.

(British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie on Nov. 13 informed the Japanese Foreign Office that Britain would keep only sufficient troops in North China to "maintain order." It was reported the Peiping and Tientsin garrisons would be reduced to a large-sized company.

(Three battalions, comprising the French garrison at Shanghai, left Nov. 25 on the first stage of a journey which was expected to take them to the Western Front in France.)

Tablet Erected To Play Producer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUXTON, England—A bronze tablet has been erected in the Buxton Opera House as a permanent memorial to the late Lilian Baylis, to whose efforts the success of the first Buxton Theater Festival in 1937 was largely due. At the unveiling ceremony, Mr Robert Donat, of the Old Vic Company, and one of Britain's film actors recalled that Miss Baylis lived entirely for her work, "and her work is an inspiring monument to her memory. During nine short seasons at the Old Vic she produced every one of Shakespeare's plays."

Mr. Donat urged Buxton to keep its festival alive, "whatever the future may hold."

Peace Bars 'Blackout'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Peace Projects—peace exhibit at the now-closed Golden Gate International Exposition—refuses to be "blacked out,"

"You can't 'black out' peace," says Frank S. Gaines, Director of the exhibit which, with its "Voice of Peace," peace-and-war transparencies, a 30-foot tall prismatic glass Peace Beacon, and its startling World War balance sheet, drew more than 10 per cent of the total 10,000,000 visitors to Treasure Island.

Because Peace Projects represented—and still represents—nearly 12,000,000 persons, members of 27 national and local organizations interested in securing an economic foundation for the establishment of world peace, directors of the project are considering means for continuing the exhibit.

Mr. Gaines, also Mayor of Berkeley, Calif., points out that if "the people of the West Coast can't come to see the startling 'Peace or War' exhibit, it looks as though we'll have to take the exhibit to them."

It is the purpose of this project to show the public both sides of the peace and war problem, not only as it applies to the world—but specifically how it affects the daily lives of citizens of this country.

"Without grinding the ax of any one of our 27 sponsoring organizations, and thereby maintaining a certain definite objectivity towards all methods of securing peace, Peace Projects can," Mr. Gaines said, "keep right on presenting the vivid picture of the horror of war and the constructive side of peace by appearing at every fair, convention, and large gathering in the State.

"Furthermore, if acceptance of the project's peace story is found to be enthusiastic, there is no reason why the scope of its operation cannot be extended to other parts of the West. Perhaps we can even start other exhibits throughout the rest of the Nation in time."

Royal Arch Gunnison

Manufacturers to Honor Modern Trade Pioneers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The nomination by industries and research societies of inventors and laboratory workers for the National Association of Manufacturers' Modern Pioneer Awards closed on Dec. 1, Robert L. Lund, Executive Vice-President of the Lambert Pharmacal Company and chairman of the award committee, announced Nov. 28.

A committee of natural scientists, headed by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will select the winners, who will be honored at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here on Feb. 27. The awards, being made as part of the Manufacturers' association observance of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the American patent system, will be based on significant contributions to the development of jobs and to the improvement of the American standard of living.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Canada: Where Britain and the U. S. Meet

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Canada is being hailed the arsenal of the British Empire these days. The press is full of stories of Canada as a great aviation training base for England, where pilots from the entire Empire will train, 25,000 strong a year—while the war lasts.

"Canada is in the Western Hemisphere, yet quite separate from the rest of the countries there because of its ties with Britain. A huge country on the map, Canada has but 10,000,000 population."

Question: "You mention Canada being so big yet having so few people. Why is that?"

Answer: "That is a common question, and it shows how ineffective ordinary maps are as sources of information. If you should look at a land map of Canada you'd soon see why the population is small. For Canada is largely a strip country. That is, the great majority of the people live in a strip of land along the border of the United States. Climate, location of farmlands and vast northern areas plainly uneconomic in character cause this."

Question: "Wouldn't lack of good transportation be responsible for the lack of development of much of Canada?"

Answer: "No. the fact is that Canada is oversupplied with railroads—that is, as far as the east-west strip we mentioned is concerned. The Canadian Pacific and Canadian National roads actually give Canada three times as much rail transportation as it needs. There are few lines running north and these don't travel far—for a land must have enough economic value to justify development before a railroad can take a chance in putting down expensive rails which must earn a return. And that North country is not yet very promising."

Question: "Is Canada a racial whole? I know there are French Canadians but after all these years haven't they presumably melted a great deal into the rest of the population?"

Answer: "No. They are an amazing example of how a group of people can stay almost completely within itself through many generations. Some 60,000 French originally were sent over to Canada. They have expanded into 3,000,000—but they are a solid whole. They just haven't mixed.

"Not only have they kept themselves apart but, settling as they did in a large area between the Maritime provinces and Middle and Western Canada, they have become a sort of geographical barrier, tending to keep the two English-speaking groups apart.

Question: "How about Newfoundland?"

Answer: "Newfoundland is not part of Canada. It is a British Crown Colony and one that has been in such difficult financial straits that it has been operating under a commission for several years, practically in bankruptcy."

Question: "Why should Canada be so close to Britain when it is just as much separated from the Mother Country as the United States, which has long been on its own?"

Answer: "The United States broke away completely long ago and so has developed a very separate point of view. Canada has never broken away completely and thus has always maintained family ties with Britain. Even when it received the status of a Dominion the British King was still its King."

Question: "But hasn't America influenced it greatly, by investing money in Canadian business, etc?"

Answer: "Very much. But still naturally England, banker of the world until the World War, has much the heaviest investment in Canada. It's not American money so much as continual American visiting, American magazines, newspapers and radio programs, pouring constantly into Canada, that have brought Canada much closer to the United States. In fact, Canada might be considered a sort of tripod with three dominating interests, British, American and French Canadian."

Question: "Does Canada respond favorably to the United States?"

Answer: "Yes, indeed. The Canadian-American border is world famous for its miles of no fortifications. But in recent years there has grown up a much greater understanding between the nations, a closer understanding, which the Canadians guard very jealously. If something already good may be said to be growing better, it is the relations between the United States and Canada."

Question: "How about this question of Canada as a British arsenal?"

Answer: "Canada by the latter part of 1917 was providing 15 per cent of the British munitions. Today she is potentially better equipped to supply these things than ever before. She will be a very important provider of food since she is one of the great wheat producing countries of the world. Finally, as a training location for aviation her great stretches of land will give British pilots long distance tests they never could get in Europe, it will give them vast flat areas in case of forced landings, all sorts of weather conditions to harden them for the Western Front, and finally it is well protected from German raids due to the broad Atlantic."

Question: "I am greatly interested in the effect the solid French Canadian bloc you mentioned has on Canadian national politics. If co-ordination is achieved without the usual melting pot aid in dissolving barriers, it ought to be valuable political study."

Answer: "We have asked our guest speaker for today to answer that, among other things, in his comments. He is Charles E. Gratke, Foreign Editor of the Monitor, who has just returned from a trip to Canada. You will find him on Page 215."

Fold on this line

A Northern 'Land of Plenty'

By a Staff Artist

A Vast Land of Vast Resources With Only 10,376,786 Population

Turning this vast storehouse into goods to help Britain win the war is the chief Canadian effort at the moment. Canada has not been caught unawares. In the last three years it has surveyed manufacturing plants from coast to coast and listed 1,600 capable of handling one kind or another of war material. Of course the airplane program is attracting the most attention. It consists of two parts, training and manufacturing. Present plans call for Canada to do some primary training but to be essentially a finishing school for war pilots from all parts of the Empire.

Canada is ideal for war flying training. It offers winters which will simulate any condition met in northern Europe, including Russia. It offers great stretches, all under one flag, for long-distance flight training. It has unlimited potential facilities for airplane manufacture, far from German bombing airdromes.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Canada: A Combination of Two Worlds

By Charles E. Gratke

A rather amusing discussion took place not long ago at a meeting of the Canadian Authors' Association in Ottawa. Someone asked the question: "What is a Canadian author?"

Could it be an American who writes books about Canada? Could it be a Canadian who writes books about the United States? Or perhaps a Frenchman, living in Quebec, who writes books about Patagonia?

The question is by no means facetious. And it wasn't settled. But it illustrates the fusion of cultures that combine in the "Dominion that reaches from sea to sea."

One may see how fundamental such things are by a visit to British Columbia. The charming city of Victoria is, perhaps, more British than the British Isles themselves. Yet it is Canadian. And just across the Strait there is vigorous, bustling Vancouver—as American in its atmosphere as any city in the States. And it is Canadian too.

This combination, literally of two worlds, goes deeper than civic externals. It is one of the basic economic facts about Canada. It is one of the political problems. No consideration of Canada's foreign affairs—they call them "external relations"—is complete without weighing the simultaneous relation of the country to the British Empire and to the United States.

Canada's King

Canada is at war today, primarily because of the simple fact that Canada's King is at war. Anyone who thought that there were fundamental doubts about Canada's relation to the British Empire has the answer in the present conflict. But at the same time even the Canadian war effort cannot proceed without close relation to the United States.

For Canada's task as the arsenal of the empire—supplying planes and munitions in co-ordination with its vast air training plans that are to furnish 25,000 mechanics and pilots—depends in no small measure upon the industrial contribution of its southern neighbor. With the embargo removed, and Canada able to buy from the United States whatever arms and munitions it can pay for, Uncle Sam becomes something more than Canada's best peace-time economic partner.

There may be technicalities. But they apparently are being overcome as Canadian necessity and Yankee ingenuity collaborate. Witness the tug-of-war out near Sweetgrass, Mont. For when Congress lifted the embargo someone forgot that the transit restrictions on "ships" would also prohibit airplanes from being delivered in Canada which is "belligerent" territory. So planes made in the United States are being flown to an airport right on the line. The Canadians toss a rope across the border and pull the planes the necessary few feet. Canadian pilots climb aboard and their destination—the military censor notwithstanding—is certainly not Alaska.

Jean Baptiste—and War

Plunging further into the diversities embraced in the nation which is Canada, the war-time role of its French-speaking people is an illuminating one. Ever since Confederation in 1867 the French and the British have constituted a contiguous, rather than an integrated, population. There was a good deal of disquiet during the World War among that portion of the population which is French-speaking. This left a feeling of concern lest, in the present crisis, French-Canadian defection would rend the Dominion. Yet the election in Quebec in October—in which the Dominion's war policy was the issue that ran deeper than any other—brought surprising French-Canadian support for the Federal Government.

Thus, beneath all the differences and the problems, the French-Canadians see in their relation with the British an opportunity to pursue their own ways and to develop culture with a freedom they could approximate in collaboration with no other Government. For their 28 per cent of the population makes them a tremendously important minority, but still a minority. They may not be British. They are no longer French. Canada is their country when one gets down to the rock-bottom of things.

And it is this that enabled Premier Taché to declare in the days preceding Confederation: ". . . the last cannon shot on American soil in defence of the English flag would be fired by a French-Canadian."

Problem of Unity

The peoples of Canada are not the only expression of the basic Canadian problem—the problem of unity. It is re-echoed in Canada's geography and in its economy. On the map, Canada is one piece. But its Pacific Coast and its Middle West are as different from each other—and again different from the more populous East—as are the comparable sections in the United States.

The stresses between the industrialized parts of the East, the Maritime Provinces, and the essentially agricultural areas have been an inherent factor in the Canadian efforts to readjust the financial and perhaps the political relations between the Provincial Governments and the Dominion Administration. Equalization of taxation, responsibility for unemployment relief, the readjustment of the legal spheres which separate the Federal and "State" authorities—these have been put aside for the duration of the war. But with peace they are the problems that Canada again will face—many of them with greater urgency because of the aggravated demands of a post-war readjustment.

But the important point is not that such problems exist. It is, rather, that they will find a "Canadian" solution. Although he did not, perhaps, appreciate all the diverse elements in Canada, Disraeli foresaw nearly 100 years ago that Canada possessed "all the elements of a great independent country." To which Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canada's premier constitutionalist, at the turn of the present century added the simple declaration: "Canada is a nation!"

Fold on this line

Canada, a Bridge Toward World Unity

For at least three millenniums men and women have been hoping that the nations would beat their swords into plowshares and cease learning war. During most of the ages, most mothers and fathers have dreamed of and prayed for international co-operation. That dream hasn't been realized, but we are steadily moving toward larger areas of understanding.

Two Systems

Two such areas of accord are what we may call the British and the American systems or constellations.

In North and South America there are twenty-five countries, with 262,490,000 inhabitants. Compared with the rest of the human race, this quarter of a billion isn't very much. But still the Americas constitute an extremely important area. And it is characterized by peace.

Much the same can be said of the British system. This term includes more than the British Commonwealth. The grouping is empirical rather than theoretical; spiritual and economic rather than political. It includes Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium and France as well as the British Empire. In many respects Denmark is more closely connected with Great Britain than Canada is; Norway is fully as close as South Africa. Belgium's and Holland's places in the world depend on the stability of this great western European constellation. This group, with common interests and a more or less common outlook, contains nearly 600,000,000 people.

Canada a Bridge

Together these regions embrace more than 40 per cent of all the people of the world. They form two extremely vital foundations for world stabilization and world peace. Canada is a bridge between them. Or we may say, Canada is a keystone in an arch, upon which may be built the greatest of all peace structures.

In many essential respects Canada is thoroughly American. The United States census of 1920 showed that every seventh person born in Canada became a resident of the United States. There have been times when Americans poured into Canada and Canadians into the United States, almost as freely as people from one state to another. Isiah Bowman states there are 1,750,000 (1928) French-Canadians in the United States, while there are only 2,927,990 French in Canada. Our two countries share them.

Common Interests

Economically also Canada and the United States are very closely connected. United States' direct investments in Canada and Newfoundland amount to $1,957,000,000. In all Latin America they come to only $2,847,000,000; in Europe, to $1,245,000,000.

Canada also, according to the Statesmen's Year Book of 1939 sells more goods to the United States than to any other land, and buys more from it than from any other land.

The United States is more closely connected with Canada economically than with any other foreign country in the world.

Spiritual Union

In spiritual matters, also, there is great similarity. Canada's education rests on exactly the same ideals as those of the United States, namely, free, public enlightenment for all. Illiteracy there is about the same as here.

The Canadian constitutional set-up is also very similar to that in the United States. Canada developed from a group of separate colonies into a federal union. At first the central government had great authority and the states or provinces very limited power. In the course of time the power of the individual states has grown, while that of the central government has been diminished. An opposite tendency has made itself felt here, so that at present the balance reached in the United States is very similar to that reached in Canada.

Complete Freedom

Canada, as the United States, has gained extensive liberty from outside control. It is an "autonomous community within the British Commonwealth, equal in status, in no way subordinate in any aspect of its domestic or external affairs." It has its own foreign representatives just as other independent states. The head of the state of Canada is King George. This is a voluntary relationship.

Those Americans to the north gained freedom within the framework of the British Commonwealth, as we other Americans to the south gained freedom outside the Commonwealth in a new union of states.

Canada's Position

Canada, therefore, holds a unique position among the nations. It belongs to America and to a world beyond America. Geographically, economically, spiritually, it is an organic and inseparable part of this continent. It is also an inalienable part of another grouping. Canada's loyalty to the great commonwealth of which it forms a part is beyond all doubt.

Consequently, it has a double role. It is a bridge, a tie that binds, a guide toward more perfect understanding. It may be destined to serve as a vital sector in humanity's best highway, as a link in a chain that will bind half the human race in voluntary co-operation.

Then, step by step, that co-operation will grow until it includes the other half of the world's men and women.

R. H. Markham

The Joint Commission

Very good relations now exist between Canada and the United States. But this has not always been the case. During the first years of Canada's history relations were strained. Tirades against the United States abounded in most election campaigns. Candidates sought votes by fighting the "American danger."

The great improvement that has followed is due to wise, carefully planned co-operation on both sides. Canada and the United States set out to become friends and have succeeded.

One of the most outstanding instruments has been the International Joint Commission. This was created in 1911 for the purpose of establishing co-operation in the use of all waters serving the two countries. There are no less than 25 major streams or lakes lying in both countries. All disputes connected with them are very satisfactorily settled as they arise by the Commission. This body has made a great contribution toward removing friction. It makes co-operation between Canada and the United States in this field almost as easy as among American States.

Comments on Canada

"Canada has three of the four greatest rivers in North America."

* * *

"In her many lakes, Canada has half the fresh water of the globe."

* * *

"Canada supplies more than 80 per cent of the world's output of nickel."

* * *

"Northern Canada is the vastest and perhaps richest mineral region in the world." "In a single year it produces as much gold as was found in all Europe at the time of Columbus."

* * *

"Forests cover about a third of the total area of Canada. Pulp and paper manufacturing is the chief industry."

Canada's Commons

Canada, as the United States, has a Senate and House of Representatives, called House of Commons. There are 96 Senators and 245 Representatives or members of Parliament. In September, 1938, there were 178 Liberals, 36 Conservatives, and 31 members of small parties. The Senators are appointed; the Representatives elected.

The Speaker gets $6,000 dollars a year; the members of Parliament, $4,000.

Each of the nine states or provinces also has a parliament and very extensive local rights. The nine Governors, called Lieutenant-Governors, are appointed by the central administration.

The League's Role in Time of War; Reds to Ignore Hearing on Finland

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 4—There are authoritative indications that Soviet Russia will refuse to appear before the League of Nations to answer for its aggression against Finland.

Mr. Ivan Maisky, who besides being the Soviet Ambassador in London is President of the League Council, is understood to have notified League authorities several weeks ago that he would not attend a Council meeting which had been scheduled for Dec. 4 at the Soviet Embassy here. The statement was made that there is no reason to believe he would now reverse this dicision and attend the meeting fixed for Dec. 9, two days ahead of the Assembly, which Premier Eamon de Valera, as President of that body, has been asked to call. There are also persistent reports that Russia intends to resign from the League.

Mr. Maisky, who is the outgoing President, would in any case only have presided at the opening session and then stepped down to make way for a Belgian President. But his presence in the chair would have been particularly embarrasing while questions of credentials of certain States which now have disappeared, such as Poland, Albania, and Czechoslovakia, were being settled.

British Attitude

Although no official statement as to Britain's attitude has yet been issued, it is learned on good authority that Viscount Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, himself strongly favors going to Geneva. Certain members of the War Cabinet, on the other hand, take the view that the League in the present circumstances would do nothing but to throw into sharper relief its own impotence, and they therefore believe the whole matter should be soft-pedalled as much as possible.

A probable alternative to Lord Halifax, if the latter is unable to attend the Council and Assembly meeting, is Richard A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, who a fortnight ago made a strong statement in the House of Commons supporting the League. "We realize, perhaps more than anyone else," he said, "that we who are engaged as a country in this tremendous fight must not put the League from our thoughts at this critical moment." "In the League," Mr. Butler declared, "we have before us a reminder of the international co-operation to which, in one form or another, we must return if our civilization is to be maintained."

Finland's Appeal

Finland's letter placing the Soviet invasion before the League asks the Council and Assembly "to take the necessary measures to put an end to this aggression." Its appeal is made under Articles Eleven and Fifteen of the Covenant. The first of these declares in essence that any war is a matter of concern for the whole League which shall "take any action that may be deemed wise and affectual to safeguard the peace of nations."

Article Fifteen consists of ten clauses which imply essentially that the Council, by a majority vote, shall make a report on the facts of dispute and also shall publish "recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto."

It is significant that Finland did not refer to Article Sixteen of the Covenant, which concerns economic and military sanctions against an aggressor. There is nothing to prevent Finland asking for application of this article later on, however, if the League in its report recommends assistance to Finland as a victim of aggression.

British Comment

A significant indication of the attitude which the British Government is likely to take at Geneva is found in what is obviously an official statement published by the entire British press today. This statement places the responsibility on Germany for the Soviet invasion of Finland on the grounds that Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop agreed to this in advance as the price of the Soviet-German pact.

The statement discloses "for the first time the causes of the breakdown of the Anglo-Franco-Soviet negotiations." According to The Times' version, "It is now known that they failed owing to the British and French refusal to agree to Russian demands which would have endangered the integrity of the Baltic States and Finland. Thus, as part of the price of their alliance, the Soviet Government insisted that Britain and France should persuade Finland and the Baltic countries to put naval bases on the coasts and on the islands of Oesel and Dagoe and the Aaland Islands at Russia's disposal. Great Britain and France refused to traffic in the sovereignty of small countries. But Germany obviously had no such scruples."

Soviet Demanded Curb on Aggressors

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Dec. 4

It is an interesting comment upon Finland's appeal to the League against Russian aggression that ever since the Soviet Union joined that organization its delegates have demanded forceful action against "aggressors" and have made bitter attacks when other members disagreed.

The Russians have defined an aggressor as a state which first sends its troops into another's territory.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—While hostilities on a wide scale in Europe had seemed to many to spell the doom of the League of Nations, there have always been many in Geneva who viewed the situation with hope and even confidence.

They believe that if the democracies finally win, international collaboration will be necessary for reconstruction, and collaboration should be cemented by a permanent institution for the enforcement of international order and the maintenance of peace. The League would thus, it is declared, receive a new and powerful impetus.

It is, of course, impossible to say at this time what the League in its new form would be, although great changes may be readily anticipated. But the present institution, if preserved and available, may offer then a most needed nucleus, around which one could at once begin to organize and build. This is why it has been deemed wise to let the present League subsist in a reduced form.

The Present Status

The regular Council meeting last September was not summoned There were material travel difficulties preventing many delegations from attending; no useful decision, it seemed, could be then taken to preserve peace; and neutrals might have been embarrassed by action at a time when many new policies were taking shape. Switzerland, it was felt, itself might be endangered and its neutrality jeopardized if an institution hostile to Germany were functioning on its territory. The League has cast its lot with Switzerland, and will leave Swiss territory only if the Swiss Government, driven by invasion, were to take refuge elsewhere.

As early as April, the Secretariat executives had envisaged the advisability of moving the institution to Vichy, in Central France. But at the time of the crisis last August, it was thought best not to place the League seat in a belligerent country, a circumstance which might have induced several Governments to resign. Accordingly, the seat of the League is to remain in Geneva, on Swiss territory. Joseph Avenol, Secretary General, has issued orders to all League officials to conform strictly to all Swiss regulations, and to abstain from any act likely to be dangerous to Swiss neutrality. How the new situation, raised by Russia's aggression will affect this conception of the League's activities remains to be seen.

League Budget Reduced

The League is running with a smaller Secretariat. Funds are scarcer, and economies have to be made. Many of the 700-odd of the League officials have been dismissed, others have been placed on a part-time working basis.

Prospects for the International Labor Office are generally considered here to be much brighter than for the League as a whole, even in war time. The Labor organization's budget is part of League expenditures—about one third—and fixed in amounts variable and determined each year, according to the League income. I. L. O. salaries are paid from member contributions to the League. An additional income is however derived from States which belong to the Labor organization without being at the same time League members. Such is the case for the United States, Brazil, and, until last year, Japan.

I. L. O. Prosperity

I. L. O. prosperity in recent times is due to the fact that it is a social and economic, rather than political, institution. It is easier for it to maintain a nonpartisan attitude.

In war time, the I. L. O. should be able to study the social and economic changes forthcoming with the progress of hostilities and provide the world with classified data.

The I. L. O. governing body decided as early as last February to take special steps in case of a "serious emergency," and on June 13 last, the annual Labor Conference laid down the main lines of a program of work adapted to the present circumstances. After 28 Governments had signified their approval, an "Emergency Committee" was set up. Carter Goodrich, an American, was elected as Chairman of the Governing Body.

International buildings, in these sad and rainy autumn days, offer a melancholy picture. Wrapped up in murky silence deserted by the usual buzz of automobiles—Switzerland rations curtail strictly the use of gasoline—they no longer offer the cheering smiles of hopefully working officials. Yet they are still there, in palaces that are true monuments of faith. Activity is not suspended, it is maintained for the present heavy tasks, ready for the work to be brought by the dawn of a new day.

Long Politician Called in Trial On Fee Splitting

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—The Government called A. L. Shushan, once high in the councils of the Huey P. Long political organization, and four co-defendants to trial Dec. 4 on charges of using the mails to defraud.

The indictment was based on a 1936 bond refunding operation of the Orleans Parish Levee Board, which Mr. Shushan then headed, in which a fee of $496,000 allegedly was split among the defendants and others.

Indicted by the Federal Grand Jury with Mr. Shushan were Herbert W. Waguespack, Robert J. Newman, Norvin Trent Harris, Jr. and Henry J. Miller.

The indictment charged that Mr. Newman and Mr. Harris, investment brokers, "bribed" Mr. Waguespack, a 1936 Levee Board member, to "use his influence" to have the board approve the refunding of $5,485,000 then outstanding in its bonds.

The Newman, Harris Company was given a contract to do so with an attendant fee of 25 per cent of the interest saved by the refunding deal. The indictment alleged they billed the Levee Board for $496,000 and shared it chiefly among themselves.

The Government charges that the actual saving amounted to about $729,000, instead of the $2,000,000 claimed by the defendants, and that the fee charged was more than 25 per cent of the amount saved.

Uruguay Acts

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 4 (AP)—An authoritative source said yesterday that Uruguay's Foreign Minister, Alberto Guani, was communicating with foreign offices of other Pan-American Union members for their views regarding "Russian aggression against Finland" in order to make a joint declaration against the invasion.

Finland Guards Its Cities

© International

Viborg (Viipuri), Seaport, Is Almost Vacant

Most of Finland's cities have been evacuated because of the Russian invasion. Viborg, which is only 30 miles from the Russian border, is normally a busy port. Today, except for its Army guard, it is a city of empty dwellings and sandbagged public buildings.

Renewed British Sea Attacks Prelude to War by Blockade

The following accounts of sea warfare were compiled from Associated Press dispatches and other sources.

A renewal of the British offensive in sea warfare appeared as a prelude to the official opening today of the blockade against German exports.

A successful attack by a "strong formation" of British bombers on German warships near the base of Helgoland, was reported Dec. 3 by the British Air Ministry, returning to Britain the offensive which for the past three weeks has been dominated by Germany's mine tactics.

Declaring that "direct hits" had been made on a German cruiser anchored with another cruiser close to a flotilla of six or seven destroyers, the announcement said all planes returned to their bases, despite German antiaircraft fire. One enemy fighter, the only one encountered, was said to have been shot down in the raid.

A report of DNB, official German news agency, however, said the Helgoland raid was repulsed by heavy antiaircraft fire after the British sank a fishing boat.

U-Boat Sinking Reported

At the same time the Air Ministry announced the sinking of a U-boat by a patrol plane over the North Sea. The submarine, which was cruising on the surface was reported hit by the only bomb released by the Royal Air Force plane. Parts of the submarine and other wreckage were thrown high by the explosion, and the surface of the sea became coated with oil over a large area, the announcement stated.

Britain also announced it had put 33 German merchant ships out of action in three months of war on its enemy's sea trade.

Unofficial reports list 88 British merchant ships lost in sea warfare.

The report on Britain's war on German sea trade to date said Germany's merchant shipping loss totalled 171,390 tons.

It said 144 German submarine crewmen had been taken prisoners during the three months of the war.

A total of 410 British were reported lost in merchant ship sinkings, compared to the reported loss of only four Germans attributed to gunfire from their own submarine as a ship was being brought to port by a British prize crew.

Prisoners Landed

Indications of further anti-submarine action came with the announcement that "a number of U-boat prisoners" had been landed at a Scottish port as the result of recent naval operations.

Earlier an authoritative announcement said that the British Navy had "enabled 21,000,000 tons of British shipping to keep to the seas with a loss of just 4 per cent of its total naval tonnage" in three months of war.

The 3,829-ton British steamer Eskdene was sunk Dec. 4 by a mine, it was announced in London. The crew of 29 was landed in Scotland.

More shipping losses attributed to mines in waters around England were disclosed with reports of the sinking of the 8,010-ton British tanker San Calisto off the Southeastern Coast and the 7,030-ton French steamer Floride Dec. 2. Two fatalities and seven injured were reported, while 35 landed safely from the tanker. Two fatalities were reported from the French vessel.

These announcements were countered with the reported capture of two German vessels, the 2,185-ton steamer Eilbek and the 215-ton trawler Sophie Busse, and the scuttling of the 9,521-ton German liner Watussi by its own crew. The Watussi was run ashore south of Capt Point, Union of South Africa, by its German crew after being intercepted by South African bombers.

A German minelayer struck a mine and sank off the Danish coast Dec. 4. Only two survivors were found of the crew, believed to have numbered 50, according to Copenhagen reports.

Another U-Boat Down?

Sinking of a Nazi submarine and possibly a second off the East Coast this week was reported by the crew of an unnamed Admiralty trawler. The crew said they attacked another U-boat with depth bombs and that oil patches indicated they had been successful.

Reported sinking of the 1,277-ton Norwegian steamer Arcturus off the Eastern Coast of Scotland Dec. 1, with nine of the crew missing, raised total shipping losses since the beginning of the war to 175 vessels, totalling 700,629 gross tons.

British warships put out of action through sinking by Germany total only about 53,000 tons, and the most important units sunk "were a quarter of a century old," according to a British statement.

New Craft Cited

The statement said Britain had 1,500,000 tons of war craft of all types at the start of the war and added this "makes no allowance for completions from one of the most extensive building programs the world has ever seen."

Germans Seized

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 4 (AP)—A French submarine was reported last night to have stopped the Portuguese liner Niassa off the coast of Dakar to arrest eight German passengers of a group of 33 which had embarked at Lobito, Portuguese West Africa.

The eight were of military age and belonged to crews of German liners anchored in Lobito Bay, said the commander of the Niassa upon arrival here.

Mines on Shore

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 4 (AP)—More than 30 mines were washed up on the Netherlands coast yesterday, but were exploded by military patrols without damage.

Allies Tighten Blockade

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP) — Great Britain and France clamped on Germany today a total blockade, one of the most powerful weapons at their command.

From today on, the Allied blockade will be working two ways—striving to strangle Germany's export trade and continuing to intercept its imports, as it has since the start of the war.

The measure, extending the blockade already in force against shipping destined for Germany, calls for seizure of goods either of German origin or ownership even if carried in neutral vessels.

The delay in putting the two-way blockade into force was a concession to neutral nations following complaints from Holland, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, Italy, and Japan.

To them, the chief effect of the blockade will be loss of profit from carrying goods of German manufacture or ownership. But the order provides for occasional relaxation to meet their protests and soften the blow to them.

Meanwhile, a demand was growing that Britain buy up all markets accessible to Germany across neutral frontiers—at the necessary price—and at the same time increase British exports.

The blockade was expected here to wipe out Germany's trade with South America, and British business groups have been pressing the Government for aid in capturing those markets.

Discussion of such measures is scheduled for this week in the House of Commons, which also is to hear war reports from Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, and consider holding secret sessions of Parliament during wartime.

Reich's Reply

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (AP) — Informed sources said today they believed German planes and submarines might lay a belt of magnetic mines around England and Scotland, possibly making the region a danger zone. This, they said, would be Germany's answer to the Britisn-French blockade. From official sources there was no comment other than that Germany "will give a proper answer to Britain's piratical practices."

Canadian Pilots In R. A. F. Formed In War Squadron

OTTAWA (CP)—A Canadian fighting squadron has been formed in the Royal Air Force from Canadian personnel already serving with the R. A. F., it has been announced in Ottawa and London.

Commanded by an officer of the Royal Canadian Air Force, the squadron will have Canadian pilots and will be the first unit from this Dominion to take its place among the fighting forces in Europe.

The new squadron will be assigned to the air defense of the United Kingdom and later squadrons of the R. C. A. F. will be active in air operations in Europe, it was announced by the Prime Minister's office here and the Air Ministry in London.

Russians Claim Wide Advances

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (AP)—Russia reported today its Army was advancing both in the north and south against the Finns and that its Navy was making sweeping attacks in the Baltic and had captured a group of strategic Finnish islands in the Gulf of Finland.

Simultaneously the press at home denied it intended to convert Finland into a dependent country and attacked "the democracies," naming Great Britain, France, and the United States.

Pravda, Communist Party organ, said editorially that the mutual assistance treaty signed Saturday between Russia and a Communist-led "People's" regime "eliminates forever the causes of mutual distrust and lays the foundation for a firm and indestructible friendship.

Attack on Democracies

It added:

"It would seem unnecessary to prove that none of the 'democratic' powers, let us say Britain, France, or the United States, had ever agreed to sign a similar pact with such a small and weak country as Finland.

"Any of the 'democratic' countries would have preferred to use their strong armies for occupation of Finnish territory and for the conversion of Finland into a dependent country.

"The Soviet Union only used its military power not for the occupation and enslavery of Finland but for strengthening the independence of Finland."

Battle at Kronstadt

On the conflict itself the "battlefront" correspondent of the Government newspaper Izvestia reported:

"The glorious sailors and artillerists have fulfilled their duty, having not let a single enemy bullet fall upon holy Soviet land or in the streets of Leningrad."

A Pravda dispatch indicated a heavy battle near Kronstadt, Russian naval base, but said that Soviet ships, airplanes and the Army "routed the Finns and the English who dared to attack our shores."

There was no elaboration of the allegation that "the English" took part.

Pravda further told its readers:

"The Red Army goes to Finland to help the Finnish people and its People's Government in their struggle again Messrs. Tanner and Mannerheim (Foreign Minister Vaeino Tanner and Defense Chief Field Marshal Baron Gustaf Mannerheim of the Helsingfors Government).

"It acts in Finland on the invitation of the People's Government of Finland. It will leave Finland without delay as soon as the People's Government of Finland finds it necessary.

The Soviets Navy's advances in the Gulf of Finland were reported in an official communiqué.

Prayer for Peace In All Scandinavia

By the Associated Press

Copenhagen, Dec. 4

Churches in all Scandinavian countries today observed two minutes of silent prayer for peace.

'To Live in Peace'

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 4 ((AP) via Radio)—Vaeino Tanner, Finland's new Foreign Minister, declared yesterday that the "independence and integrity" of the Finnish nation "cannot be destroyed by our eastern neighbor."

The Finnish official spoke by Radio to the United States.

When "arms begin to speak, a Foreign Minister has little to say," he asserted at the beginning.

He spoke of the breakdown of negotiations between Finland and Russia, and declared the "news the Soviet Union had resorted to the use of force . . . brought bitter disappointment . . . shared by the entire nation.

"We ask only that we are allowed to live our own life in peace. Finland wishes to carry out works of peace."

He expressed the hope that Finland and Russia once more could carry on relations in peace.

"Anyone who believes the Finnish can be brought by the threats of force to make concessions that would mean the loss of liberty is mistaken," he asserted.

He termed "the struggle we are engaged in" a "symbolic struggle on behalf of human justice.

"The forces at work are real, so that in taking up my duties I find myself dealing with the soliest realities. What I am referring to is another important factor of force in foreign politics, the influence of which is felt even through the clash of arms.

"The sympathy shown for our country by many nations is, in my opinion, such a reality . . . for as well as confirming our confidence in the justice of our case, the struggle we are engaged in now, instead of being only the fight of a small nation for existence, it begins a symbolic struggle on behalf of human justice."

He described the "bitter disappointment" of the Finnish people at the breakdown of negotiations between Russia and Finland, but he asserted:

"In spite of this disappointment, the Finnish people still retain their belief that justice will prevail in the end."

2,000,000 Jews Are Ordered To Hitler's Ghetto in Poland

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (AP)—Nearly 2,000,000 Jews in Greater Germany and Poland will be transferred to the Jewish reservation in eastern Poland set apart by Adolf Hitler, authoritative sources said recently.

The transfer of these people to a segregated district around Nisko on the San River, a small Polish town on the new German-Soviet Russian demarcation line, is being carried out under Heinrich Himmler, head of the Elite Guard and head of all German police.

The following groups of Jews are to be settled there just as rapidly as conditions permit: 150,000 from the protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, 65,000 from Vienna, 30,000 from Posen and West Prussia, recently annexed from Poland, and 200,000 from the "Altreich"—the German realm as it was before expansion began with the anschluss of Austria.

Forcible Eviction

Besides, approximately 1,500,000 Polish Jews are to be evicted forcibly from their homes in cities and villages which are to become parts of the new Polish State devised by Hitler.

The Gestapo, or secret police, has laid upon the Jewish community in each town or village the responsibility for organizing and financing the exodus.

Each deported Jew may take along 300 marks (nominally $120), only such personal belongings as will go into a large suitcase, and essential household goods, especially bedding, cooking utensils and such tools that would be useful in building barracks and primitive homes.

Towns and villages of the region around Nisko are being abandoned as quickly as possible by Poles, Germans, and Ukrainians, and the dwellings, many showing the effects of the German-Polish war, are being turned over to the Jews. The Jews are to be strictly segregated from the rest of the people under German jurisdiction.

April 1 Set for Finish

Germany hopes to complete the resettlement movement by April 1, 1940. Regular transports have started from Vienna and Bohemia-Moravia, but nothing apparently has been done yet to move Jews out of the German Reich proper.

Particularly vigorous has been the transfer of Jews from sections of former Poland which have been declared a part of the Reich, notably from Katowice, Gdynia (now Gotenhafen), Posen, Thorn, and Graudenz. There are almost no Jews left in this territory. Just how the Jews in the proposed reservation are to find a means of subsistence appears not yet to have been determined. Most of those who receive notices to be ready for a transport are told they will first be taken to a camp and taught a trade or handicraft. They often find that their activity consists in building additional barracks to house the Jews that are to come.

Whatever property a Jew leaves behind, whether in real estate, business or house with its belongings, must be turned over to the Jewish community, which has charge of its liquidation.

Children Barred

PRAGUE (AP) — A decree eliminating the possibility of Jewish and gentile children playing together in public, was issued by the German authorities here. All of Prague's playgrounds with the exception of two, have been closed to Jewish children.

Sweden Prepares

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 4 (AP)—Strengthening of Sweden's military preparedness has been ordered.

Nearly 600 Swedes enlisted to fight for Finland while Finnish students and workmen crowded their country's legation to volunteer for service against the Russians.

The new military measures were reported primarily to concern Norrland, the northernmost of the three divisions of the Nation, and coast defense.

The Island of Gotland, "the Malta of the Baltic," off the east coast of Sweden, also is included in the preparedness program.

Sweden already had decided to postpone indefinitely the proposed dismissal of certain military units. Reserves recently were called to begin 11 weeks of training that began Dec. 1.

Russian Democrat Protests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—An appeal to the American people not to confuse the invasion of Finland by Russia as a true expression of the wishes of the Russian people was made by Alexander Kerensky, formerly Russian Premier and leader of the 1917 revolution that led to the overthrow of the Czarist regime, today.

"All of us Russian democrats and true Russian patriots protest against the shameful and dishonorable action of Stalin in Finland," Mr. Kerensky declared. "Protected by the German Army in consequence of his alliance with Hitler, Stalin has ruthlessly invaded a little, peaceful, democratic country.

"Some European newspapers and politicians have ventured to say that the invasion of Finland has the support of the Russian people and even of Russian emigres abroad. I emphatically protest against this misinterpretation of the sentiments of the Russian people, both inside and outside of Russia. It is wholly unjust to confuse Russia with the Bolshevist dictatorship and the Russian people with the followers of Stalin.

"The cables from Moscow now show clearly that Stalin's assault on Finland is being carried out not only without the consent of the Russian people, but even without their knowledge. They are being kept in almost complete ignorance of the Kremlin's moves."

More than 1,500 persons of Finnish extraction met at the Yorkville Casino, here, last night to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of Finland's independence. Business and professional men, mechanics, carpenters and housemaids attended the meeting.

Representative Bruce Barton, the chief speaker, said there was no nation in the world for which Americans felt greater affection than Finland.

"We like you for your history," he said. "We like you for your spirit. We like you because your word has proved as good as your bond. We like you for the magnificent blood strain of more than 400,000 Americans Finland has contributed to our people.

"In the endless drama of the universe, Finland has an indestructible part. The Finnish people can be attacked, but they cannot be conquered. They can be humbled. But they can neither be destroyed nor absorbed. The spirit which has inspired them through the centuries will carry them through the present crisis. The heartfelt good-will and fervent prayers of America are with her little friend across the sea—valiant, glorious Finland."

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Huxley Sees No Limit To Future of Mankind

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—With an expression of faith at this dark hour of human affairs in the perfectability of men and in their "unlimited future," Julian S. Huxley, British scolar and natural scientist, declared here that the progress of the scientific method will undoubtedly succeed in producing a stable and well regulated society in the end.

"We need have no fear for the future of social science," he said. Following in the path of gradual self-correction and improvement hewed out by natural science, "it, too, will pass through similar phases from its present infancy.

"By the time that the profession of social science, pure and applied, includes as many men and women as are now engaged in natural science, it will have solved major problems of new method, and the results will have altered the whole intellectual climate."

Dr. Huxley spoke this week end at a banquet in his honor arranged by the Smithsonian Institution, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Scientific Monthly. His theme was essentially an optimistic one, tracing the different problems of values, bias, research, and correlation which are faced by the scientific method when it turns from natural to social science, but always indicating from the speaker's broad background that in due time these problems can and will be solved. His topic dealt with the fields of economics, sociology, and government and did not enter into the problems of metaphysics.

Problems in Exactness

Outlining some of the problems in the field of social science, Dr. Huxley said:

"In the first place, the social scientist absorbs certain ideas from the culture in which he has grown up. If he sets himself to investigate that culture, he must discount his class bias, his social bias, his nationalist bias. If he is investigating an alien culture, he must use a great effort of imagination to overcome the very fact of its alien quality: group bias will tend to make him find alien methods ridiculous, illogical, or inefficient, while the familiar methods of his own culture will tend to be accepted as more natural and feasible than they really are.

"Values are deliberately excluded from the purview of natural science: but social science must include them. Values and all that they connote of motive, emotion, qualitative hierarchy, and the rest constitute some of the most important data with which the social scientist must deal." But how can natural science deal with them? he asked. It must "aim at quantitative treatment: how can it deal with the irreduciable absolutes of quality?" Natural science, Dr. Huxley said, "must be morally neutral and dispassionate: how can the social scientist handle the ethical bases of morality, the motives of passion?

Judgment of Values

"Let us be frank with ourselves. There is a sense in which social science can never become fully and vigorously scientific. To understand and describe a system involving values is impossible without some judgment of values. . . .

"However, this is not quite so serious as at first sight appears. Even in natural science regarded as pure knowledge, one value-judgment is implicit—belief in the value of truth . . . The application of natural science is guided by considerations of utility. Utility is still a value-judgment. . . .

"Thus, rather crudely, we may say that in respect of the problem of values, social science is faced by the same difficulties as in natural science . . . The value-problem begins earlier for social science in the pure instead of the applied stage, that is all."

Practical Application

Turning, then, to more detailed applications of social science to present day affairs, Dr. Huxley said that society must "multiply at least tenfold, perhaps fiftyfold, the proportion of individuals and organizations devoted to obtaining information, to planning, correlation, and the flexible control of execution." She speaker added that present agencies working for these ends were inadequate.

"Newspapers and books, radio, universal education—these and other points of technological and social advance have given us in primitive form the mechanisms needed," he said. "At the moment, however, they are being, in the light of biological analogy, largely misapplied.

Need for Readjustment

"Education stops dead for most people in early adolescence, and concerns itself mainly with providing specialized techniques together with a bit of adolescent 'culture.' The cinema today is primarily an escape mechanism.

"Newspapers distort the balance of truth in the service of political or financial interests, and are driven by competition for advertising into sensation-mongering. The radio is as yet essentially a collection of scraps, a functional patchwork.

"Art as a communal function is moribund and needs to be recreated on a new social basis. Religion is in a similar position, and much of the population no longer feels its influence."

Whatever form the future organizations of society might take, Dr. Huxley said he believed present conditions justified the immediate abandonment of laissez-faire in favor of social and economic planning.

Dr. Huxley dealt somewhat briefly with the lessons which the social sciences can learn from biology, reading only a small portion of his text on this aspect, and plans to develop this subject further in other lectures on his present tour through the United States. The whole forms the subject matter of a book to be published shortly.

Optimistic

Maude J. Wilson

Dr. Julian S. Huxley

British scholar and natural scientist

U. S. and Soviet Relations Take On a Political Tinge

(Continued from Page 1)

response to President Roosevelt's appeal against air bombardment, has immediately replied that it will refrain from such activities "upon the understanding that these same rules of warfare will be scrupulously observed by all their opponents." No official reply has as yet been received from the Soviet Government.

In a broad sense that the Republican National Committee and isolationist leaders should be urging the Administration to take stronger steps against the Soviet Union is entirely and eminently pleasing to the President and Secretary of State. While the Administration rejects the break-off of relations, the general pressure for a stronger anti-Russian policy is thoroughly in harmony with the anti-aggressor policy of the White House and State Department. Hitherto, the very same opposition leaders have been deploring such "measures short of war." Withdrawal of the American Ambassador to Berlin, for example, was criticized as a needless provocation. Conditions have changed since that time, but the fact remains that formerly opposed factions in the United States are now urging the taking of vigorous measures.

The Republican National Committee, in a release of about 3,500 words today, records the opposition of eminent G. O. P. leaders to recognition of the Soviet Regime. The current application of such statements would be the severance of diplomatic relations.

Included in those who opposed such recognition are Charles E. Hughes as Secretary of State, President Harding, President Coolidge, Frank B. Kellogg as Secretary of State, Herbert Hoover as Secretary of Commerce, Senators and former Senators W. Warren Barbour, Simeon Fess, David A. Reed, Arthur H. Vandenberg, Arthur R. Robinson, H. D. Hatfield,, Representatives Hamilton Fish and George H. Tinkham.

All of these newly circulated quotations, if applied today, would tend to force the Administration into further protests against Soviet Russia right up to the rupture of diplomatic relations. The Republicans, of course, are seeking to pin on the New Deal the responsibility of encouraging and "making respectable" the Soviet Union.

There is some partisan merit in their drive, since the New Deal must bear responsibility for recognizing the Soviet Government. But the significant point is that today, as regards Europe, the Republican policy points towards steps more vigorous than the Administration has yet taken. That is a startling reversal of the position that has previaled for the past year or more.

Stalin Gets Quick Pact From Finn Red Bloc

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (AP)—Joseph Stalin on Dec. 2 concluded a quick mutual assistance pact with the new Communist-sponsored Finnish "People's" Government which granted him concessions Russia failed to get from the Helsingfors regime of invaded Finland.

The pact was announced through Tass, official news agency, following Kremlin negotiations participated in by Mr. Stalin and Otto Kuusinen, head of the "People's" Government which the Soviet Union recognized earlier in the day.

Under its terms Kuusinen's "Democratic Republic of Finland" agreed to:

1. Shift the Russian-Finnish border northward from Leningrad and to transfer to Russia 3,970 square kilometers (about 1,537 square miles) of territory in the Karelian peninsula.

2. Lease to Russia for 30 years the Hangö Peninsula, on which is located Finland's "Gibraltar of the Baltic," and a number of neighboring islands for the establishment of a Soviet naval air and military base for protection against aggression in the Gulf of Finland.

3. Sell to Russia the Islands of Suursaari (Hogland), Seiskaari, Lavanasaari, Tutersaari, and Kojivisto (Bierke) in the Gulf of Finland.

4. Sell to Russia parts of the Rybachi and Sredni Peninsulas in the arctic.

Exchange of Concessions

In return, Russia agreed to:

1. Transfer to the "Democratic Republic of Finland" districts of the Karelian Peninsula with predominating Karelian population totaling 70,000 square kilometers (about 27,000 square miles).

2. Pay 120,000 Finnish marks (about $2,400,000) for railroads transferred to Russia in the swap of Karelian Peninsula territory, and 300,000,000 Finnish marks for the territory ceded or leased.

3. Render assistance in armaments and other war materials "on favorable terms."

The two governments also agreed to "undertake to render each other every assistance, including military, in the event of attack or threat of attack on Finland and also in the event of attack or threat of attack on the Soviet Union across the territory of Finland on the part of any European power."

Another provision stated that the contracting parties would refrain from concluding any alliances or participate in any coalitions directed against the other.

Trade Pact Included

A clause was included for a trade agreement "within the shortest space of time."

The military stipulations were agreed upon for a period of 25 years. They would be renewed automatically for another 25 years if not abrogated within a year of their expiration.

"Exchange of instruments of ratification," the pact concluded, will be effected within the shortest possible space of time in the capital of Finland—the City of Helsingfors."

"The time has come to establish lasting and friendly relations between our countries and ensure by joint efforts the security and inviolability of our states," the preamble to the pact said.

It referred to the Helsingfors Government as the "former plutocratic power in Finland" and charged that it had set up a "most dangerous seat of war" near the Soviet border which is being eliminated through the heroic struggle of the Finnish people and through the efforts of the Red Army of the U. S. S. R."

The agreement was signed by Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff and Mr. Kuusinen.

Others taking part in the negotiations besides Mr. Stalin included the Soviet War Commissar, Clement I. Voroshiloff, and Andre A. Zhdanoff, Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party and head of the Bureau of Propaganda.

Terijoki Action

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (AP)—Adoption of a popular resolution, supporting the Soviets' "puppet" Government of Finland, is reported by Tass, the official Soviet news agency. Their dispatch said that the people of Terijoki, the city where the Communist Government was formed, had hailed the Communist chief, Otto Kuusinen as a "stanch fighter and loyal son of the Finnish people" and attacking Helsingfors Government leaders as "hangmen and tyrants."

In part, the "resolution" said:

"We will support the new People's Government and help it destroy the power of the hated Tanner's (Finnish Foreign Minister Vaeino Tanner) Government as soon as possible and establish a Democratic People's Republic in the territory of Finland."

The so-called "People's Army of Finland," under the direction of the Terijoki Government, according to Tass, pledged "all our strength and, if need be, our lives to secure the freedom and genuine independence of the Finnish people.

"We stand for realization of the measures planned by the People's Government; we do not desire criminal war against the Soviet Union and will inflict final defeat on the remnants of power which ruled in Finland and is now overthrown . . . .

"We warmly welcome the reunion of Finnish and Karelian peoples and send ardent greetings to the Soviet Union, true friend of the Finnish people. Long live the free and independent Democratic Republic of Finland headed by Kuusinen!"

U. S. Issues in Labor Rift

(Continued from Page 1)

interest since it is soon to be publicly examined by a House investigating committee. The Board's order was a preliminary action, whose final issuance will depend on oral arguments still to be heard before it.

In this case the Federation had signed a closed shop agreement with two Plainfield manufacturers in behalf of the Electrical Workers Brotherhood, as opposed to the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, a C. I. O. unit. In its preliminary finding the Board declared employees "for at least two years have been subjected to the provisions of an unlawful closed shop contract favoring the Brotherhood (A. F. of L.)." What the Board proposes to do is not to turn the workers over from a Federation to a C. I. O. union. It will follow past procedure of invalidating the present contract as illegal; and then after a period calling for a general election in which the majority of the workers will decide which will represent them. This was the procedure used extensively in establishing bargaining machinery in the auto plants.

Board Argument

The Board argues that majority will was not consulted on reaching the present closed shop contract favoring the A. F. of L. The proposed order likewise would direct the companies to "stop dominating the Condenser Workers Independent Union, or any other labor organization" and to reinstate 36 emloyees who were "effectively discouraged" from joining the C. I. O. and "unlawfully encouraged" to sign up with the Federation.

The Board also made public other orders, including "A Survey of the Characteristics of 60 company-Dominated Unions." Company-unions, it is declared, were concentrated in industries "which were subjected to organizational campaigns by national union groups."

Finns Give Pledge Unfortified Cities Will Not Be Bombed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Government of Finland has informed President Roosevelt that it would not bomb civilian populations or unfortified cities provided its opponents observed the same rules of warfare.

The communication, transmitted through H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, American Minister to Finland, was in reply to Mr. Roosevelt's appeal of Nov. 30 to the Finnish and Russian Governments to "publicly affirm" their determination not to bomb civilian populations or unfortified cities from the air.

The text of the Finnish reply:

"The Government of Finland, approving the principle of international law enounced by the President of the United States of America, affirms its determination that its armed forces shall in no event, and under no circumstances, undertake the bombardment from the air of civilian populations or of unfortified cities, upon the understanding that these same rules of warfare will be scrupulously observed by all their opponents."

State Department officials said no reply had been received from the Moscow Government.

Hoover Urges U. S. Retire From Russia

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—Withdrawal of the United States' Ambassador to Russia because of Russia's invasion of Finland was advocated Dec. 2 by former President Hoover in a statement issued at his home as follows:

Why all of this tenderness toward Russia? Our Government offers its good offices to prevent the attack on Finland. The Administration very properly protested against the bombing of Finnish women and children. We do not even get civil replies. Moreover, has Russia kept her agreement with the United States not to engage within the United States in propaganda to destroy our Government?

Mr. Roosevelt gave recognition to the Communist Government by treaty and the exchange of Ambassadors. That gave them standing as a decent member of the family of nations.

We long since had withdrawn our Ambassador to the Nazi Government of Germany and we even raised our tariff 25 per cent on German goods. Is the assault on the freedom of Finland, and the dead women and children in their streets, any less a shock to us than the Nazi barbarities? We should, as was done in Germany, leave a routine official to represent us in Moscow and withdraw the dignity of our Ambassador.

Nazis 'Save' Army—Pin Hope on Navy

While interest in Europe is momentarily concentrated upon Russia and Finland, the great struggle between Britain and Germany is proceeding without let-up. To afford a clear impression as to the present condition of this latter struggle from both the British and the German point of view, The Christian Science Monitor is printing two articles from its Berlin and London correspondents, respectively, giving the point of view of the leaders in the rival capitals. The following article, from Berlin, shows that the Germans are holding their army and air force in reserve while concentrating on what they consider a successful sea attack on Britain. The article from London will appear later.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Dec. 4 — Germany, with probably the most powerful Army in the world, is, after three months of war, still holding that weapon in reserve and is experimenting with the possibility of fighting England in England's own element—the sea. In the opinion of Germany's military leaders, the experiment so far is working satisfactorily, although the Army is being kept poised ready for instant use if at any time confidence is lost in the ability to carry out the attack on sea under the present system.

While it is obvious that as yet there have been no sufficiently decisive actions to justify long-range conclusions, the fact remains that the German offensive against England's sea power is the outstanding aspect of the war in the West to date.

It has unquestionably carried German control of the North Sea farther from Germany's coast line than it ever extended at any period during the last war, except, perhaps, during those fateful moments when the decision hung in the balance of the challenge to the British Navy made by Admiral Reinhard Sheer and Admiral Franz von Hipper at Jutland. German officers, delighted by the series of dramatic successes attained at sea, point to the removal of the major elements of the British Fleet from North Sea ports as proof of their contention that they now dominate the entire North Sea.

German Sea Patrol

The fact is that today it is German, not English, ships which are patrolling the eastern part of the North Sea and ranging along the coast of the Danish Peninsula, making it possible for the German merchant ships to carry on some trade with the Scandinavian ports and permitting many others, including those temporarily at Murmansk, to make some ports. In this way considerable neutral trade from Scandinavian ports, which was quite impossible in the last war, is being maintained.

The sinking of the Rawalpindi off the coast of Iceland, while perhaps it had more of the aspect of a raid into enemy territory than any evidence of the extent of effective German control, nevertheless presents striking evidence of the freedom with which units of the German fleet are roving far from their home ports.

How permanent this German extension of naval power into the North Sea is must await the result of the British counter offensive which has not yet developed. Britain apparently is content for the time being to restrict German power at sea by flexible, long-range resistance, which presumably is intended to maintain an effective blockade without subjecting British ships to the full force of an air attack from land-based planes. But whatever qualifications must be made, the significant fact remains that the big military story of the war in the West—and the only military story of any importance—is this German offensive against British sea power which leaves Germany's strongest military weapon unused and upon the result of which may depend the future character of the war.

Germany's Problems

This unexpected turn in the development of the war in the West is the answer of the German staff, at least for the time being, to the problem presented by the three military handicaps under which Germany entered the war. It entered the war facing, first, a war on two fronts; second, a marked inferiority in actual naval strength; and third, the certainty of a blockade which would immediately and drastically reduce supplies of vital raw materials.

Its first effort was directed at removing the war from two fronts and it succeeded—for whatever period of time the political situation in eastern Europe remains constant—in the swift, decisive conquest of Poland.

With the conclusion of the Polish campaign, emphasis instantly shifted to meeting the problem of the second handicap. By combining a powerful air force with a small, but modern Navy the German high command has produced a military weapon which has delivered a series of hard jolts to Britain's sea power and is today undertaking, by this new co-ordination of air and sea weapons a powerful effort to win the war for Germany by breaking Britain's might at sea and starving England by a counter blockade. The blockade was the least pressing of these handicaps and one which seriously concerned the high command only in the event of a protracted war. Its danger was reduced by the conclusion of the Soviet pact before the war started which, to the military high command, was an untarnished boon. It removed the threat of a serious war in the east and opened the prospect of enormous reserves of raw materials. The naval offensive against England is another blow at the blockade which, if successful, would prevent this handicap from ever developing.

Thus, in the opinion of German military leaders the war has already witnessed the removal of the first handicap; it has seen Germany counter-balance the second handicap by supplementing its naval strength with air power, and is witnessing now a gradual progress against the blockade. Since the conclusion of the Polish war they are concentrating their offensive efforts against British sea power and are giving every public evidence of their confidence in the soundness of this strategic concept of war in the West.

The land war in the West unquestionably has been trivial. Some romanticized accounts in September and early October produced the impression that the French Army had undertaken a serious attack on the Siegfried line. Information now available, including a personal examination of the entire front by American correspondents, has made clear that the operations carried out by the French Army in the sector from Luxemburg to the Rhine were almost exclusively of a reconnoitering character.

All Quiet at Front

As for the frontier along the Rhine, the character of the operations is indicated by the fact that regular civilian passenger trains operate daily on the line running from Basel along the river for many miles between the actual French and German lines. The German Army has contented itself in the West by occupying its fortified positions and driving back what few advances have been made against those positions.

The German air power, other than units acting as an adjunct to naval forces, has been almost wholly inactive. The German Air Force as an independent weapon is being held in reserve, as is the Army, apparently pending the outcome of the sea offensive. Perhaps political reasons as well as the weather are involved in the failure to use this powerful force against England so far. Certainly there is no available information here which would justify any doubt as to the quality of German aircraft or pilots or the ability of German industry to maintain a rate of production adequate to any likely contingency resulting from the full use of this weapon in the present stage of the war.

Success at Sea

At sea, and only at sea, has Germany seriously pressed the war in the West. But in that element it has achieved, with its numerically inferior forces, some spectacular successes. Beginning with the sinking of the Courageous, Sept. 19, German naval and air forces have continually harried British warships and merchantmen, apparently driving the former far back from the German sector of the North Sea. Capt. Günther Priens' submarine attack in Scapa Flow and his subsequent escape, provides one of most daring exploits of modern naval history, although the toll taken in merchant tonnage is probably far more important. Whether Germany has paid a heavy price for these successes is a closely guarded secret here. The Naval Ministry announcement of Oct. 28 conceded the loss of three submarines up to that date. No admissions of losses have been published since then.

Quick Decision Sought

The restriction of German offensive operations to an attack on Britain's sea power by no means implies that Germany is settling down for a protracted war. On the contrary every indication here points to a desire to seek a quick decision against England. The basic assumption is that England is the only real enemy and that if England can be weakened sufficiently, war will end on a basis satisfactory to Germany, with France withdrawing to the sidelines as a neutral spectator. So far the weapons being used are restricted to torpedoes, mines, and bombs against British merchant and naval shipping, on the theory that in these ships can be found Britain's Achilles heel and that perhaps war can be won quickly and cheaply by this method. Should it fail, there always remains the German Air Force to carry its attack into England directly, and the German Army with which to seek nearer and better bases for prosecuting the attacks by sea and air.

The current strategy of using only sea and air attacks against the British sea power has great advantages in avoiding many complications which must ensue if Germany decides to attempt to get nearer to England. To obtain nearer bases of operation against England would mean either forcing the French line, thereby carrying the war directly into France, which is still being scrupulously avoided, or going through the Low Countries, which means running the risk of causing a revision of sentiment in America which for the moment is relatively harmless to Germany, although basically unfriendly. The German high command, well aware of these imposing reasons, is refraining from either the French or low countries route to England. It is this writer's opinion that neither of these routes will be taken so long as the offensive at sea progresses to the satisfaction of the high command and the leaders of the Government. There have been rumors here continually of differences on the merits of this strategy. The only known fact, however, is that for three months Germany's military strategy in the west has been to wage a naval war with naval forces supported by air power.

Italians Cheer Finland

ROME, Dec. 4 (AP)—Grenadiers and Carabinieri guarded the Soviet Russian Embassy today as a throng of students marched on it to demonstrate against the Soviet Union.

The students gathered first in front of the Finnish legation, where they cheered Finland. It was the second such demonstration in three days.

Uniformed Fascists were among the throng estimated at 3,000 which on Dec. 2 shouted anti-Bolshevist slogans in front of the Soviet Embassy for a half hour before marching to the Finnish Legation for sympathetic manifestations.

A crowd of about 1,000 before the Finnish Legation today cheered Finland and booed Russia.

"Resist Fight!" demonstrators shouted.

The Finnish Minister appeared three times on a balcony, bowed and thanked the youths for their sympathy.

The demonstrators, unlike those of Dec. 2, were not in uniform.

Following the Minister's third appearance the youths moved off in the direction of the Russian Embassy, shouting "Long live Finland!" and "Down with Russia, Stalin, Bolshevism!"

London Schoolboy Invents New Bomb

LONDON (AP)—Invention of a new-type aerial bomb by a 13-year-old schoolboy, John Clough of Utley, was disclosed Dec. 3. The bomb passed preliminary inspection by the Scientific Research Section of the Supply Ministry, one member describing it as a "first class idea."

Young Clough worked it out with two other boys.

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German Mine Surprise Gives Temporary Gain

By a Naval Expert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Britain is confronted with a new type of offensive, beset with difficulties comparable to those experienced when unrestricted submarine warfare began to exert pressure during the last war.

In those days the submarines ran rampant, and for some time their activities were almost uncontrollable and threatened to become the deciding feature of the war. Then, in the nick of time, came effective countermeasures.

Will the mine offensive prove equally menacing? Can Britain be effectively blockaded in this manner?

The sinkings attributed to the new mines since they were stealthily planted along the east coast of Britain some days ago, does not augur well for the future. Britain officially claims that the secret of this type of mine is learned.

But so far London official reports show no indication that any of the mines swept up by the British patrols have included anything other than types already known. Unless the necessary countermeasures can be applied, there seems a possibility that all British waters can be made so dangerous for shipping, that neutral vessels will withdraw from trade with Britain.

Some Dutch shipping is being held in port until the situation becomes clarified, and should the traffic lanes leading to British ports become too perilous, the products of the Scandinavian countries will cease to be attracted by the more advantageous offers made by Britain and will begin to flow toward German ports in increasing amounts.

Superpowerful Explosive

The new German mine apparently operates on a fundamental about which there seems to be considerable mystery. Various surmises have been advanced concerning its seeming immunity from being swept up by ordinary methods, and its extraordinary destructiveness.

The latter is probably due to the use of some newly developed and superpowerful explosive which is also used in the German torpedo. The rapid sinkings of the Courageous and Royal Oak, indicate something unusual in the way of an explosive. During the World War, the mined battleship Audacious sank in a matter of hours, not minutes. And it will be recalled that the German airplane bombs used during the recent civil war in Spain, were credited with high destructive power.

So secretly were the new mines put into use, that there is even doubt about how they were laid. One version is that they were planted from airplanes. This is a feasible procedure and the apparently aimless flights of German planes over British coastal waters during the past several weeks can now be understood as preparatory or trial ventures in mine laying.

The suggestion that the new mine is "magnetic" and leaps from the bottom when attracted by a passing steel hull, appears fantastic, in view of present knowledge of magnetism, both permanent and induced. Permanent magnets are relatively weak, and electric magnets, even when energized by powerful currents, are inoperative unless placed comparatively close to the material to be attracted. So, unless German research has opened an entirely new area in the field of magnetism, the theory of the "attracted" mine can be discarded.

Difficult to Sweep Out

Indications point to the new mine being a device which remains on the bottom until it does its work. This feature explains the lack of success in dragging them to the surface with the time honored sweep-wire method of removal. It is impracticable to sweep the bottom with a wire rope, because it will part when it strikes a snag. And British coastal waters are littered with snags. Some are natural, but innumerable others consist of wreckage, lost anchors, or similar heavy gear deposited throughout the centuries that ships have sailed these seas.

In the latter part of the World War, the Germans used a delayed action type of mine that did not immediately rise to the end of its anchor line after being laid. These mines bobbed up at intervals over a period of several days, resulting in swept areas becoming unsafe after sweepers had announced "all clear."

From the evidence at hand, however, it would seem that the mystery mine has been developed on a different principle. It is reported to be used exclusively in shallow water. Under such conditions, it is possible that a powerful mine resting on the ocean floor and detonated only a few feet from the hull of a passing vessel, can open an immense hole in the ship's bottom. Any photograph of the huge column of water projected into the air by a mine or depth-bomb explosion, demonstrates the latent possibilities of this force when exerted on a near-by underwater structure.

The method of bringing about the explosion does not necessarily involve a radically new principle. The World War antennae mine developed in the United States, had a firing mechanism which readily could be adapted for use in the German mine.

Depends on Buoyancy

It also is possible that the new mine utilizes an antennae-operated device that releases it from a position atop its anchor when a ship's bow is above it, and the mine then shoots upward into contact with the vessel's hull, to be exploded by conventional means, or perhaps a shorter antenna comes into play and fires the mine without its having actually to touch the hull.

The rapidity with which such a mine can rise, depends upon its buoyancy, and if the Germans have developed a mine of this variety, it unquestionably has been made streamlined and as light as possible to provide maximum buoyancy. However, they apparently have not been able to make it levitate fast enough for use in other than shallow water.

The World War antennae mine barrage was successfully swept, because a method was devised to reverse the polarity of the sweepers' hulls and sweeping gear. In this case, as with every other type of new weapon ever developed, a countermeasure was devised, and some similar scheme can be expected to emerge from British research. Then the mystery mine will become merely another episode in the history of this war, just as all throughout the ages, wars have been replete with records of temporary successes brought about through surprises.

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Public Views Historic Document at Washington

The British Ambassador, the Marquis of Lothian, recently placed in the Congressional Library one of the four identical documents signed by King John, and given to the Barons at Runnymede in 1215. It is the one exhibited in the British Building at the New York World's Fair. Visitors to the Congressional Library can get a close view of the exhibit, but under the watchful eyes of Library guards.

Heifetz Plans Applause For Good Listening

CHICAGO (AP)—Jascha Heifetz said Dec. 3 his audience should hiss if they don't like his music and applaud only when they enjoy it.

"American audiences are too standardized and are often too timid to express their real opinion of an artist," opined the noted violinist, here for his first Chicago concert in three years. "I wish they would applaud only when they enjoy the playing.

"Some day when an audience has co-operated fully with me in giving a good performance I am going to answer their applause for my concertizing by applauding them for 'good listening.'"

Hitler War 'Socialism' Alarms Junkers Who Helped His Rise

OTTAWA (CP)—The necessary form of State Socialism in Germany incidental to the war has brought more significance and importance to left wing groups in the German political picture and dismay to the Junkers and industrialists who helped Hitler to power, Dr. R. F. M. Veit Valentin, German historian and one-time foreign official, told the Canadian Club recently.

The German Government has assumed control of industry and private initiative to further its war effort, and therefore lent strength to the hand of the strong Socialists in the Nazi Party, said Dr. Valentin, who fled Germany in 1933 when Hitler came to power.

Attached to the German Foreign Office in the last war and later Associate Professor at Berlin School of Economics, Dr. Valentin has become a naturalized British subject and guest lecturer at University of London.

Feared Schleicher More

The Prussian Junkers class, large estate owners powerful in the civil service and in the aristocratic circles of the army, joined with the industrialists to help erect the Hitler regime because they feared that Chancellor Kurt von Schleicher was about to consummate an alliance between the Army and the workers and partition large estates and nationalize industry, Dr. Valentin said.

They gave support to Hitler on two conditions, that he leave the large estates and the Junkers class alone, and that he leave industry in private hands, and that was why National Socialism has never been really socialistic, the noted historian said.

In Dr. Valentin's opinion, the world powers had not been unduly alarmed when Hitler Germany clamored for a return of German-speaking peoples to the Reich. He believed the Memel and Danzig questions could have been settled peaceably a "year or two ago." But the powers soon began to mistrust German foreign policy. It became obvious that Germany wanted to establish a Central European empire as the kernel of a world empire, with possibly the next step a supplementary Empire in Africa.

Hitler's preliminary foreign policy successes brought him a pardon for his mistakes at home because his critics succumbed to national pride, said Dr. Valentin. The present war, he said, "was a great disappointment to the masses in Germany."

Warns Western World

Warning the western world to be on its guard against the spread of Hitlerism to a revival of a world empire such as Rome had, Dr. Valentin said that "National Socialism learned much from Trotsky on the methods of world revolution," and had improved on the Bolshevist leader's tactics of causing dissension and boring from within.

The world had learned one great lesson from the world's three great revolutions, the English Revolution, the American Revolution and the French Revolution, he said. This was that "there is no problem that reform cannot solve." He urged that western civilization be "modernized" and reforms instituted so that National Socialism should not take root.

More Price Control Is Indicated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—Increased government controls to put a brake on seriously advancing war prices were indicated as likely by speakers before the Monopoly Committee today, as the group resumed hearings under the chairmanship of Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho.

Warning that the United States "will be faced with a marked rise in the prices of many important commodities and a subsequent period of painful economic readjustment" if previous war advances are repeated in the United States now, Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, said that use of the Sherman Antitrust Act would be the best brake on unjustified price advances.

"Do you feel we have a better opportunity to put on effective brakes than in 1914?" asked Leon Henderson of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

When Dr. Lubin agreed, Thurman Arnold, head of the Antitrust Division interrupted.

"We do have a solution to the problem," he said, adding that conditions "could be controlled if we want to."

"How?" asked Senator Borah.

It was at this point that Dr. Lubin suggested the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Must Keep Special Watch

"But there are some commodities whose prices will be affected by war conditions in any event," objected Senator Borah.

"Exactly, so we have got to watch these individual conditions and commodities to see if there is any justification for their raising," said Dr. Lubin.

Senator Borah said British cost of living had already advanced by 25 to 50 per cent, and asked if this would not affect United States prices by itself.

"If United States price advances continue," said Dr. Lubin, "and they have not been very great as yet, the cost of living will advance. If the trend should spread and widen, it must be reflected ultimately in the whole economy. We have an abundance of supplies in the country as a whole, but some of our needs are in competition with belligerent needs."

To a later question by Mr. Arnold, Dr. Lubin agreed that any rapid advance in one commodity causes an "imbalance" that ultimately affects all. For example, burlap has advanced 100 per cent in price because of European demand for sandbags, he said. This has already had an effect on raising the price of fertilizers for American farmers, who get fertilizers in burlap.

Dr. Lubin's emphasis was on the terriffic price advances that accompanied other wars, and he offered statistics to show that price rises have already started here.

"Prices of many commodities move violently during war periods with the result that price relationships are thrown out of line," he said. "Every great prolonged conflict has been followed by a severe decline in prices and, after an interval, by a serious sustained depression. Important changes have already occurred in the United States price structure. Some drugs have doubled in price; burlap bags have doubled since August, zinc has increased 40 per cent; grains and wool have risen sharply, and wheat and cotton, within the past few days have recorded prices higher than any for the last two years."

Dr. Lubin said there was "no assurance that the price rises that have already begun will not continue and broaden to include a constantly wider group of commodities."

It was obvious that the TNEC is looking toward increased federal supervision and control. President Roosevelt's request that the Committee exercise "constant surveillance" on prices was repeated at the start of the hearings, by Senator Borah taking the place of Chairman O'Mahoney who is out of the city.

See Cost of Living Up

"If price advances continue unchecked," said Dr. Lubin, "we must expect an increase in the cost of living and a demand for increased wages by labor, and out of it all will come the same serious economic repercussions that we witnessed 20 years ago—an economy with widely expanded industrial facilities and increased agricultural acreage called forth by price increases; an expansion financed at inflated values with a consequent burden of hifih fixed charges and mortgage indebtedness.

"During the years following the last armistice, the burden of these fixed charges upon agriculture and industry imposed a long and painful period of readjustment. These readjustments were reflected in the depression of 1921 and were an important factor in the depression of the 30's. Indeed, some of these readjustments have not yet been completed.

"The trend of commodity prices," Dr. Lubin concluded, "is a matter of serious concern to business, to labor and to government."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Dec. 17, Jan. 7, 21, Feb. 4, 18.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc. Fifth Sunday, Dec. 31.
10:45 a. m., WRUL, (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc. (25.4m), 15.13mc. (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Jan. 7, Feb. 4.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc. (49.6m), 11.73mc. (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Jan. 7, Feb. 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc., on Jan. 7, Feb. 4.

New York

New York—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc., on Dec. 17.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Dec. 10, 24, Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc., on Jan. 7, Feb. 4.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc., on Dec. 31, Jan. 28.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc., on Dec. 17, Jan. 7, 21, Feb. 4, 18.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc., on Dec. 17, Jan. 7, 21, Feb. 4, 18.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc., on Jan. 7, Feb. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc., on Dec. 17, Jan. 7, 21, Feb. 4, 18.

Canada

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc., also CFRX, 6.07mc on Dec. 17, 31, Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc., on Dec. 17, Jan. 21, Feb. 18.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Victoria: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Ontario

Toronto (Second Church): The Palace Theater, 664 Danforth Avenue, corner of Pape Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 10.

England

Surrey

Wallington (auspices First Church, Croydon): Odeon Theater, Woodcote Road, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 17.

Yorkshire

Ilkley: The New Cinema, 2:30 p. m., Dec. 17.

Netherlands Indies

Java: Surabaya, Kunstkring Soerabajasche, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 12. In English. Dutch translation read at 7 p. m.

United States

Arkansas

Fayetteville: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
Little Rock: Senior High School Auditorium, Fourteenth and Park Streets, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 10.

California

Berkeley (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2715 Prince Street, East of College Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 12. Radiocast Station KRE, 1370 kilocycles.
El Centro: Wilson School Auditorium, 1200 Main Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 10.
Gustine (auspices Society, Newman): Gustine High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 10.
Huntington Park: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.
Pasadena (First Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
San Francisco (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
Sanger: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.
Santa Cruz: Mission Hill Junior High School, 3 p. m., Dec. 10
Visalia: Visalia High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Colorado

Denver (Second Church): Church Edifice, South Grant Street and East Bayaud Avenue, 3 p. m., Dec. 10.

Connecticut

Hartford (joint lecture): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 11.
Norwalk: Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, Bayview Avenue and Flax Hill Road, South Norwalk, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 16.

Delaware

Milford: Plaza Theater, 3 p. m., Dec. 10.

Illinois

Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, Leavitt Street at Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 Grace Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 10.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.
East St. Louis: Church Edifice, Washington Place and Summit Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 12
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.
Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 15 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.
Goodland: Lecture for Dec. 8 canceled.

Kansas

Manhattan (Organization at Kansas College): Congregational Church, 700 Poyntz, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.
Russell: High School Auditorium, 400 Elm Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Louisiana

Shreveport: Byrd High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.

Massachusetts

Springfield: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 12.

Michigan

Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Whitmore Road and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 12. Radiocast Station WJBK, 1500 kilocycles.
Flint (First Church): Longfellow High Gymnasium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 14.
Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 14.

Missouri

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Nebraska

Arcadia: Gayety Theater, 3p. m., Dec. 10.
Central City: State Theater, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.
Grand Island (Society): Majestic Theater, 216 West Second Street, 7:30 p. m., Dec. 10.
Omaha (Second Church): Church Edifice, Forty-first and Davenport Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.

Nevada

Reno: Church Edifice, 501 Riverside Drive, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.

New Jersey

Grantwood: Public School No. 4, Columbia Avenue, near Anderson, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 14.
Keyport: Keyport High School, Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 10.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 14.
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 11.
New Rochelle: Woman's Club of New Rochelle, Lockwood and Division Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 12.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninty-sixth Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 3 p. m., Dec. 10. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

North Carolina

Asheville: David Millard School Auditorium, Oak Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 10.

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, Fifth Street, Sycamore to Broadway, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 15.
Dayton (Second Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 3 p. m., Dec. 10. Radiocast Station WHIO, 12600 kilocycles.
Toledo (Second Church): Civic Auditorium, 237 South Erie Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 10.

Oklahoma

Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 14.

Oregon

Klamath Falls: Fremont School Auditorium, 715 High Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 10.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: Allentown High School, Seventeenth and Turner Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 12.
Media (auspices First Church, Swarthmore): Media Theater, 5 p. m., Dec. 10.
Mount Lebanon: Andrew W. Mellon Junior High School, Washington Road, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 10.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Tennessee

Murfreesboro: Princess Theater, 2:30 p. m., Dec. 10.

Texas

Dallas (Third Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.
Port Arthur: Masonic Temple, 1901 Lake Shore Drive, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Washington

Sequim: Dresden Theater, Main Highway No. 101, 2 p. m., Dec. 10.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Kenwood Boulevard at Downer Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

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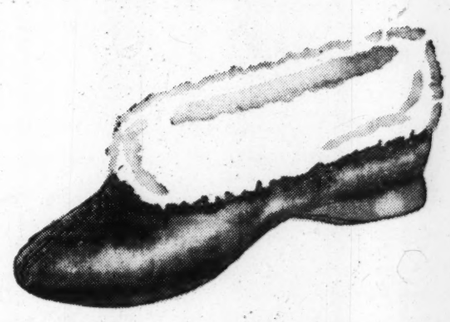

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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R	I	■	G	U	M		W	I	L	■	N	M		
T	O	D	■	L	U	Z	O	N	■	L	O	O		
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'Rose Bowl Host' Is Title at Stake Saturday on Coast—Post-Season Grid Clashes

Southern Cal Takes On Uclans at Los Angeles

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 4 (AP)—Officially, all is silence. But unofficially that great annual guessing game, "Who will play in the Rose Bowl?" is getting under way.

The Western choice lies between Southern California and the University of California at Los Angeles, which meet next Saturday.

Bill Ackerman, U. C. L. A.'s graduate manager, turned off an effort to pin him down on the Bruins' preference with:

"We plan to wait until we have the right to extend a bid before we do so."

Officials at Southern California were equally uncommunicative.

But the boys who profess to know say that if S. C. wins Saturday, Tennessee will be the choice. The Trojans drew some criticism last year for inviting Duke over the unbeaten Vols.

As for U. C. L. A., rumor has it that those in control look kindly on Texas Aggies. Texas teams are popular out this way. The Bruins hold one decision this season over a Texas team, Texas Christian.

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Rose Bowl Host" is the title at stake Saturday here when U. S. C. and U. C. L. A., the Pacific Coast Conference's only undefeated elevens, meet in the final game of the West's most thrilling season.

Troy, defending Rose Bowl champion, has an outstanding record marred only by a tie with Oregon; after taking the measure of the rest of the Conference and of Notre Dame, Troy just managed last Saturday to out-pace a determined pack of Washington Huskies, 9-7, probably the best game ever seen here.

Bruins Rested Saturday

The thrice-tied Bruins, resting Saturday after a 24-7 victory over Washington State last Thursday night, were leading the Conference until the last minute and a half of the Trojan-Husky game. Troy had trailed 7-0, but was suddenly sparked to life by Quarterback Doyle Nave, who with other reserves jumped on the winded Huskies first-string and with sensational passes, reminiscent of Nave's winning heave against Duke last New Year's, paved the way to a two-point safety and the winning touchdown.

There wasn't a man among the 50,000 rooters who believed Troy had anything but an outside chance to do anything in that fourth quarter. But Coach Howard Jones overabundant substitutes turned the trick; he didn't prove that Coach Jimmy Phelan's first 11 men were inferior to his own first insertion. Coach Phelan had won the last five Trojan games, including the 1938 Trojan champions, and after losing the first four games this year, won four in a row to be in full stride.

Kingpin

The kingpin of his attack was Junior Dean McAdams, right half, who has completed about half his passes this year and whose punting again is phenomenal. Troy bottled up his passes fairly well; knowing this, he played a punting game, the likes of which were not seen here this year: 62, 58, 42, 55—such were the net gains on some of his punts—two rolled dead inside the five-yard line, as if he had a string on the pigskin.

Washington scored in the first quarter after the McAdams punts had put the team in position: from the Troy 21, McAdams and Fullback Don Jones '40 crashed through the supposedly impregnable Trojan line for 13 yards on five plays. Then Dean heaved to Sophomore Halfback Ernest Steele, sophomore find, in the end zone, Ernie making a circus catch before falling outside. Converting was made by Substitute John Mizen.

Four First Downs

Continuing a punting game, the Huskies held their lead the rest of the half, Troy not threatening once, although Troy did make four first downs to Washington's three.

The third quarter looked like the Washington boys were going to keep their lead. But the string of insertions by Jones tired the Huskies. In the fourth quarter Nave, in the game for the first time as sub to Grenny Lansdell and Amby Schindler, not only fired successful passes, but also tore off yardage as an unexpected scrimmage player.

Robert K. Shellaby

Ten Elevens Left With Clean Slate

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—With one possible upset to go, the list of unbeaten and untied survivors of those hundreds of college football teams which started with high hopes back in September has been reduced to only 10.

Tennessee's great team, winner of nine straight and generally rated the best in the South, still has to meet Auburn next Saturday. The other nine are resting, certain nothing more can happen unless they go to one of those "bowl" games New Year's Day.

One more good team, Duquesne, joined the ranks of the also-rans last week. The Dukes, on the verge of a beating, came back to gain a 10-10 tie with Detroit.

Records of the undefeated and untied teams:

Team	W	Points For	Points Agst.
San Jose (Calif.) State	13	324	29
Louisiana Normal	11	195	18
Texas A. and M.	10	198	18
Tennessee	9	205	0
Maryville (Mo.) Teachers	9	167	20
Colorado Mines	8	268	44
Slippery Rock (Pa.) T'chs	8	202	20
Cornell	8	197	52
New Britain (Conn.) T'chs	6	163	12
De Sales (Toledo)	6	123	6

A decade ago Dickinson's grid eleven scored by 57 points to 283 recorded by its opponents, the worst drubbing being an 89 to 7 defeat at the hands of Army.

WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

Leading Articles

DECEMBER 9, 1939

INDIA'S LEADERS MARK TIME — By E. C. Cotes
An analysis of the situation in India where differences with the government over wartime measures have resulted in making a passive opposition out of the Congess members.

I'M A MODEL MAN — By Albert L. Bemis as told to Harlan Trott
An advertising expert's "type" describes the joys and sorrows of commercial photography from the model's angle.

NEXT: A CHRISTIAN PEACE — By Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury
Pleader of World Amity holds that the inventive powers of mankind have at last shown that far more is gained from co-operation than from the selfish competition which enriches one man or one nation at the expense of many.

PIED PIPER OF PLAY — By Donald Culross Peattie
"The boy without a playground is father to the man without a job," was Joseph Lee's slogan as he pioneered for playgrounds for America's youth.

TOYS ARE BIG BUSINESS — By Robert R. Mullen
YOU CAN'T KEEP CHRISTMAS DOWN — By Pearl Strachan
It is difficult to escape the Christmas shopping flurry whether it be for toys for children or gifts for grown-ups, but the best part of the rush is that everybody, or nearly everybody, is good-natured, our writer says.

in next Saturday's issue of

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'Talented Trojan' —By Pap'

Amby SCHINDLER
—THE WORKHORSE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S BACKFIELD
I'LL PUT IT ON ICE
HE IS EQUALLY AT HOME AT QUARTERBACK and FULLBACK
THE FIRST TIME AMBY CARRIED THE BALL AGAINST NOTRE DAME, HE RAN 40 YARDS TO A TOUCHDOWN
Pap'

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Dan Topping, owner of the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Football League, returning to see his team battle the New York Giants, was greatly impressed by the Trojans of Southern California and the manner in which they triumphed over Notre Dame at South Bend.

"Did you line up any prospects for your Brooklyn team?" Topping was asked by a heckler.

Would Uniform Whole Team

"No, I didn't," replied Topping, "but I wouldn't mind taking that whole Trojan team and putting Dodger uniforms on them. We would come mighty close to winning the championship."

"Those Trojans have more manpower than Coach Howard Jones knows what to do with. Any team that has a fellow like Doyle Nave as a third string quarterback must have plenty. Nave is the fellow who threw four passes to beat Duke in the Rose Bowl, 7 to 3, last New Year's Day. Antelope Al Krueger, the chap who caught touchdown passes to beat Duke and Notre Dame, only rates second string left-end behind Bill Fisk, Capt. Joe Shell is with the second team.

"Everyone raves about Harry Smith, the giant running guard, and he is good, but against Notre Dame the other guard, Ben Sohn, was even better. Smith pulls straight back out of the line and swings around the flank with amazing speed for a big fellow.

Quick Kicking

"Granny Landsell is a great back. He can carry the ball and pass. A good kicker, he is particularly adept at quick-kicking. Amby Schindler is right behind Landsell at quarter, also subs for Bob Peoples, the big javelin tosser, at fullback. Against Notre Dame, the first time he carried the ball he dashed 40 yards to a touchdown.

"Bob Hoffman, the blocking back, comes mighty close to being indispensable. Bob Peoples, at fullback, is a good spinner and had the Irish tackling him even after he had passed the ball to Robertson, the wingback.

"The tie with Oregon in the opening game was just one of those things," pointed out Topping, "the Trojans have been gaining momentum ever since." —Pap'

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 3

National League

Boston 6; New York Americans 2.
Montreal 3; Detroit 0.
Toronto 3; Chicago 1 (overtime).

International-American

Providence 3; Indianapolis 1.
Philadelphia 2; Syracuse 0.
New Haven 5; Springfield 3.
Cleveland 3; Hershey 3 (overtime tie).

American Association

St. Louis 2; Minneapolis 0.

Tonight's Schedule

No games.

Southeastern

ATLANTA, Dec. 4 (AP)—Unofficial standing of Southeastern Conference football teams:

	W	L	T	PF	PA
Georgia Tech	6	0	0	74	25
Tennessee	5	0	0	113	0
Tulane	5	0	0	128	26
Mississippi State	3	2	0	47	32
Auburn	3	2	0	48	33
Mississippi	2	2	0	40	50
Kentucky	2	2	1	47	58
Alabama	2	3	1	53	47
Georgia	1	3	0	12	35
Louisiana State	1	5	0	68	109
Vanderbilt	1	6	0	57	120
Sewanee	0	3	0	7	117
Florida	0	3	1	16	48

Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4 (AP)—Pacific Coast Conference football standing:

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	O.P.
Southern California	5	0	1	121	21
U. C. L. A.	4	0	2	101	54
Oregon State	5	1	1	98	53
Oregon	3	3	1	94	62
Washington	3	4	0	62	66
California	2	5	0	58	107
Washington State	2	5	0	27	115
Stanford	0	6	1	33	116

College Hockey

Result Dec. 2

London (Ont.) A. C. 3, Michigan 1.

Baseball's Trading Market Inactive as Meetings Open

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 4 (AP)—Baseball clubs were given a green light on working agreements with members of their farm systems yesterday in an announcement by William G. Bramham, President of the National Association, that such agreements could now be "approved and promulgated."

In making the announcement, Bramham quoted from a letter he received from Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis that his reason for holding up consideration of all working agreements since early September "was the misuse of dummy clubs, both openly and secretly, for the setting up of working situations."

Landis Speaks

The letter from Landis added that other misuses had been covered in numerous decisions and attention was called to his action of last week in fining the St. Louis Cardinals, Detroit and Brooklyn clubs and some affiliates for alleged practices and infractions of the rules. Bramham's announcement stated:

"Working agreements between clubs in professional baseball granting rights of selection of players' contracts for valuable consideration, not entered into or used in violation of the rules or invasion of the rights of other leagues, clubs or players, are not objectionable and will be approved and promulgated."

Some Confused

This left the horde of baseball men here for the mid-winter meetings of the major and minor leagues a little confused as to what the whole thing meant and several openly asserted the action would not affect their efforts to amend the present rules to provide greater freedom in farm relations.

Otherwise there was lots of talk in baseball's temporary capitol, but little action.

One league, the Piedmont, struggled through a lengthy meeting, and the big convention of the National Association, involving all 41 minor loops, was to get underway today.

Need Players

For the most part, representatives of the big league clubs worked in their rooms, going over problems of their affiliated minor teams, almost all of which were crying for players of all kinds. Considerable shuffling of talent was certain to result, although no immediate announcements were made or expected.

In the lobby, others of the baseball clans fraternized and discussed prospective deals.

Oscar Vitt, manager of the Cleveland Indians, and Fred Haney, pilot of the St. Louis Browns, held a tight little huddle in one corner. Both were known to be trade-minded, but when they separated Haney laughingly commented, "Vitt wants to give me four for one, but I'm holding out for five. Anyway, we've already had one good break; none of our players has asked for relief money."

Bees Will Trade

Casey Stengel of the Boston Bees admitted his club probably would make some kind of a deal. "The top clubs are afraid to swap with each other," he said, "so who else can they deal with except us and the Phillies?"

"The only club that hasn't shown any interest in (outfielder) Max West is St. Louis," interposed Secretary John Quinn of the Bees, "and I guess they're afraid we'd want Medwick."

"I don't expect to get anybody any good," replied Stengel. "You seldom do. West is a good youngster and would help Cincinnati or any of the leaders. But they'd wanta give me four or five guys who couldn't play regular and what good would that do? Anyway, I've got some young fellers coming along that I'm depending on more than trades."

There have been no late developments in the Washington Senators' efforts to get Hank Greenberg from Detroit, but Owner Clark Griffith of the Senators implied the Tigers once were interested in Cecil Travis and something might be done during the week.

Warren Giles, general manager of the Cincinnati Reds, let it be known that he wanted a left-fielder the worst way and that Catcher Ernie Lombardi might be the bait, although the big fellow was not going to be given away.

Newark Must Try Again

American Pro Football Association

Southern Division

Club	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst
Newark	6	2	1	122	71
Wilmington	9	3	1	158	66
Jersey City	7	3	1	148	52
Union City	2	5	2	82	113

Northern Division

Paterson	7	5	1	145	115
Providence	3	4	0	53	89
Danbury	0	5	1	26	114
Brooklyn	0	7	1	26	140

Results Dec. 3

Jersey City 7, Newark 6.
Wilmington 15, Brooklyn 0.

Postponed Game

Newark vs. Danbury. (Date not fixed)

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 4 (AP)—Some night this week the Newark Bears will settle once and for all—it is hoped—the championship of the southern division of the American Professional Football Association.

If the Bears down the Danbury, Conn., Trojans (on a night to be decided shortly) they will meet the Paterson Panthers, northern loop champions, in the play-offs next Sunday for the association title. Should Danbury win, the Wilmington Clippers will represent the southern division.

This situation was brought about yesterday when the Clippers handed the Brooklyn Eagles their seventh defeat, 15-0, in a re-scheduled contest, while Jersey City Giants stopped Newark, 7 to 6.

Newark won the championship once before this season by defeating Wilmington last Sunday, but the Association reopened everything by re-scheduling the cancelled Wilmington-Brooklyn and the Newark-Danbury contests.

Stasica Put on Conference Team

DENVER, Dec. 4 (AP)—Halfback Leo Stasica, the Rockford, Ill., boy who came west to lead Colorado to the Mountain Big Seven football title, is the champion's only player on the Associated Press All-Conference team.

"Leo the Lion," former Illinois University back, had the shiftiness, driving leg action, and unyielding spirit that were remindful of Whizzer White, Colorado's All-America of two years ago.

Wyoming's last place Cowboys failed to win a game all season but placed two men on the All-Stars.

First Team	Pos.	Second Team
Sturman, Wyoming	End	Pudlick, Colorado
Woudenberg, Denver	Tackle	Smith, Utah State
Geary, Utah	Guard	Scheffel, Denver
Maughan, Utah State	Center	Scott, Denver
Duncan, Denver	Guard	Punches, Colorado
Pappas, Utah	Tackle	Miller, Colorado State
Reeve, Brigham Young	End	Bogden, Utah
Swan, Utah	Quarterback	Pace, Utah
Stasica, Colorado	Halfback	Hall, Denver
Dorrington, Wyoming	Halfback	Brink, Brigham Young
McCarthy, Denver	Fullback	Jenkins, Colorado

Southern Conference

By the Associated Press

Final Standings

	W	L	T	P	PA
Duke	5	0	0	93	16
Clemson	4	0	0	86	16
William & Mary	2	0	1	31	20
North Carolina	5	1	0	151	25
Virginia Military	3	1	1	39	27
Richmond	3	1	1	39	7
Furman	3	3	0	59	46
Wake Forest	3	3	0	100	76
N. C. State	2	4	0	36	123
Washington & Lee	1	2	0	20	25
South Carolina	1	3	0	14	66
Va. Tech	1	4	1	39	62
Davidson	1	7	0	49	160
Maryland	0	1	0	0	13
Citadel	0	4	0	14	98

Southwest

DALLAS, Texas., Dec. 4 (AP)—Southwest Conference football standing:

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	O.P.
Texas A. & M.	6	0	0	112	8
Baylor	4	2	0	76	55
Southern Methodist	3	2	0	47	27
Texas	3	3	0	65	94
Arkansas	2	3	1	60	85
Texas Christian	1	5	0	66	100
Rice Institute	0	4	1	31	88

(Ties count half game won, half game lost.)

College Basketball

Results Dec. 2

Niagara 59, Toronto 41.
Vermont 30, McGill 25.
Minnesota 47, North Dakota State 28.
Long Island U. 94, Princeton Seminary 31.
Wash. and Jefferson 35, Penn State 26.
Washington State 40, Whitman 25.
Arkansas State 46, Sparks 40.
Iowa 24, Carleton 21.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

(League Games)

Results Dec. 2

Baltimore Orioles 8, Atlantic City 1.
New York Rovers 5, Toronto Goodyears 1.
Toronto 6, Atlantic City 2.

College Soccer

Results Dec. 2

Western Maryland 4, Wheaton 2.
Princeton 5, Penn 1.
Duke 3, Clemson 1.

College Fencing

Results Dec. 2

Illinois 18, Wright Junior College 9.
New York A. C. 17, Yale 10.

Indoor Polo

Result Dec. 2

Detroit Rangers 9, Evanston Polo Club 8.

Bourque Now Praised For Team's Pace

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	6	2	2	30	17	14
Canadiens	5	2	2	27	19	12
Rangers	3	3	5	23	16	11
Boston	4	3	2	24	19	10
Chicago	4	5	1	21	33	9
Detroit	4	6	1	22	34	9
Americans	2	7	1	19	28	5

Results Dec. 2

Rangers 1, Americans 1, overtime.
Toronto 3, Chicago 3, overtime.

Results Dec. 3

Canadiens 3, Detroit 0.
Boston 6, Americans 2.
Toronto 3, Chicago 1, overtime.

By the Associated Press

The experts who pass out plaudits for spectacular play in the National Hockey League are polishing up their brightest adjectives for Claude Bourque.

The rugged Montreal Canadien goalie, who has sparked his surprising club to second place, gave another of his fine performances last night as his mates pounded out a 3-0 victory over the Detroit Red Wings.

Bourque made 45 saves and received a thunderous ovation. In contrast with the high firing of the losers, the Canadiens took only 22 shots at the Detroit goal—but made good three.

Canadiens Take Charge

After a rough, scoreless first period, the Canadiens took charge in the second by scoring twice. Their third marker came halfway in the third period, although the Red Wings had decided by then it would take them all night to score on Bourque.

Only one penalty was called—Louie Trudell of the winners being sent off.

The Chicago Black Hawks found to their sorrow last night it isn't a very good idea to give the Toronto Maple Leafs an extra period. They went into the overtime deadlocked at one-all, but the offensive pressure of the league's best team wilted the Hawk defense just as a noon-day sun might wilt a snowball, and the Leafs won, 3-1.

Leafs Get Rolling

Until the overtime period, neither team was able to solve the other's defense, but once the league pace setters got rolling, there wasn't much the Hawks could do to stop them.

The Boston Bruins, in a New York game that attracted 12,695, unleashed a brilliant offensive punch to smother the New York Americans, 6-2. It was Boston's fourth win, as convincing as anything they have done this year and as one-sided as the walloping they gave the Maple Leafs the last time the two played.

The Americans, playing their second game in as many nights, couldn't keep up the blistering pace the Bruins set. The fans went away convinced the Boston club is in full swing after a slow start and will be from here on a vital factor in the race.

Gridiron Parade Now Heads For New Year and Bowl Tilts

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—The 1939 football parade now heads for a new year, with appropriate opening ceremonies in various "Bowls" on New Year's Day.

There will be a couple of side excursions next week to decide championship races in the Southeastern and Pacific Coast Conferences, but that is all there is left in winding up the season.

Already two teams have been named for the post-season clashes. Georgia Tech, certain to get at least a tie for the Southeastern Conference crown, accepted an invitation to appear in Miami's Orange Bowl as soon as it finished the regular season Saturday by beating Georgia, 13-0. Arizona State of Tempe automatically earned a spot in the Sun Bowl at El Paso, Texas, when it won the Border Conference title.

Other Champions

The other sectional champions are:

East (unofficial)—Cornell.
Southern Conference (unofficial)—Duke and Clemson (Both undefeated in Conference. Duke had one more victory.)
Big Ten—Ohio State.
Big Six—Missouri.
Missouri Valley—Washington University.
Southwest—Texas A. and M.
Mountain States Big Seven—Colorado.
Rocky Mountain—Colorado Mines.

Although Georgia Tech won six-straight Conference games and lost only to Notre Dame and Duke by very close margins, the Engineers aren't rated the equals of Tennessee and Tulane in their circuit. The Tennessee Volunteers, triumphant over Kentucky, 19-0, last Thursday, still have to get past a pretty good Auburn team next Saturday before they can claim the honors in their own section. Meanwhile, Tulane, rated by many the Vols' equal, wound up with a 33-20 triumph over Louisiana State in a thrilling encounter marked by long runs and a constantly-changing lead. They won five Conference games, didn't lose at all and were tied only by North Carolina.

Title On Saturday

The Pacific Coast Conference title will be decided Saturday in the meeting between two unbeaten teams, Southern California and U. C. L. A. Up to last Saturday, that looked like a cinch for Southern Cal., in view of the Uclans' three ties. But the Trojans' game with Washington put a slightly different aspect on the whole matter.

Perhaps they experienced a letdown after their triumph over Notre Dame the previous week. That often happens. But the Trojans trailed for three periods and finally won out, 9-7, after the closest squeak they had had since the opening game, when they were tied by Oregon. They couldn't pass through the Washington line far enough to offset Dean McAdams' kicking, so they finally passed over it, gaining all nine points by the air route in the last quarter.

The winner of the U. S. C.-U. C. L. A. game, of course, will be one of the teams in the Pasadena Rose Bowl Jan. 1. Tennessee is expected to get the call, if it completes its season without defeat. Tulane likely will wind up in the New Orleans Sugar Bowl. The rest of the "Bowl" field appears wide open.

Aggies In Running

The Texas Aggies, who won the Southwest title and their tenth-straight game by beating Texas, 20-0, Nov. 30, are in the running. Other outstanding teams that finished their seasons without a defeat or a tie are Cornell (which is cold to post-season bids), Colorado Mines and San Jose (Calif.) State. Duquesne, which staged a fine comeback Saturday to gain a 10-10 tie with Detroit in its final regular-season game, and Georgetown are among the unbeaten but tied teams.

Rutgers was eliminated from this group by a 13-0 loss to Brown on the second Thanksgiving and took its place on an "honor roll" of once-beaten teams along with Boston College, Princeton, Duke, Clemson, North Carolina, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon State and Santa Clara.

Boston College scored one of the most notable of the last-day triumphs by beating a strong Holy Cross team, 14-0, to complete a notable "freshman" season for Coach Frank Leahy. Another first-year coach, Emery (Swede) Larsen of Navy, collected a lot of glory when his midshipmen beat Army 10-0, in the annual clash, notable more for its colorful sidelights than its importance as a football game.

Stanford Upsets

Stanford, unable to win a game in the West, turned in the day's biggest upset by whipping Dartmouth, 14-3, in New York. Fordham trimmed New York U., 18-7, and George Washington downed West Virginia, 13-0, in other eastern games. Washington University captured the Missouri Valley title by defeating St. Louis U., 21-17 to break a tie with Oklahoma Aggies, and Colorado Mines wound up a perfect season by beating Regis 38-6 as Lloyd Madden, the nation's highest scorer, made four touchdowns.

Baylor clinched at least a tie for second place in the Southwest Conference by beating Rice, 10-7, but Southern Methodist, 14-7 winner over Texas Christian, can catch up by beating the last-place Rice Owls next Saturday.

Giants to Meet Packers For National Pro Crown

National Pro Football League

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst
New York	9	1	1	168	85
Washington	8	2	1	242	94
Brooklyn	4	6	1	108	219
Philadelphia	1	9	1	105	200
Pittsburgh	1	9	1	114	216

Western Division

Green Bay	9	2	0	233	153
Chicago Bears	8	3	0	298	157
Detroit	6	5	0	145	150
Cleveland	5	5	1	195	164
Chicago Cardinals	1	10	0	84	254

Results Dec. 3

New York Giants 9, Washington 7.
Green Bay 13, Detroit 7.
Cleveland 35, Philadelphia 13.

Game Next Sunday

Green Bay vs. New York Giants at Milwaukee, Wis. (championship).

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Green Bay Packers, who have won more championships than any other team in the National Professional Football League, have a little unfinished business with the New York Giants, current titleholders.

It concerns another National Pro crown. The Packers, victim of the Giants in last year's play-off for the championship, play the New Yorkers next Sunday in Milwaukee for the 1939 diadem.

Division Titles

Both teams qualified for the title engagement yesterday with victories that clinched division titles, but only after terrific struggles. The Packers slid by Detroit's fading Lions, 12 to 7, and the Giants nosed out the Washington Redskins, 9 to 7.

The game at Milwaukee will be played at the Wisconsin State Fair Park with a sellout crowd of 30,000 a virtual certainty. The Giants' title-deciding victory over Green Bay a year ago was by a 23-to-17 margin in the Polo Grounds.

A crowd of 62,404 spectators—second largest in pro history—saw the Giants clip the Redskins in New York on three field goals, one in each of first three periods.

Wide of Mark

Then Washington got underway, climaxing its first scoring drive when Frank Filckcock tossed a 20-yard touchdown pass to Bob Masterson. Later, the Redskins hammered their way to the Giants' 10-yard line. Bo Russell went into the game to try a field goal, but Referee William Halloran ruled his kick was wide of the mark.

The Redskins protested heatedly on the spot, but Halloran's decision stuck and the Giants again were the eastern division champs. Ward Cuff kicked two of the Giants' field goals and the old reliable Ken Strong the other one.

Hinkle Scores

At Detroit, the stubborn Packers, third highest scoring team in the circuit and four-time national champions, trailed until the fourth period. Then Clark Hinkle went over for the winning touchdown. The Packers got their first five points on a field goal by Tiny Engebretsen in the second period and a safety in the third.

The Lions barely missed two field goal efforts by Paul Martinovich in the first two periods, then managed to score in the second period when Dwight Sloan romped 15 yards for a touchdown from a spread formation.

Hall vs. O'Brien

In the only other game of the day Cleveland defeated Philadelphia, 35 to 13, with Parker Hall and Davey O'Brien engaging in a forward passing duel at Colorado Springs, Colo.

The season just ending was featured by a continued upward sweep of attendance figures in all sections of the 10-team league.

It was a banner year for new playing records. Naming a few, the Chicago Bears, runners-up to Green Bay in the West, set a new record of 116 completed passes in a season, and Davey O'Brien completed 21 for a new single-game mark.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 2

East

Navy 10, Army 0.
Fordham 18, New York University 7.
Stanford 14, Dartmouth 3.
Boston College 14, Holy Cross 0.
Detroit 10, Duquesne 10 (tie).
George Washington 13, West Virginia 0.
Muhlenberg 3, Albright 0.

South

Georgia Tech 13, Georgia 0.
Tulane 33, Louisiana State University 20.

Midwest

Washington U. 21, St. Louis U. 17.
Dayton 19, Ohio Wesleyan 7.

Southwest

So. Methodist 14, Texas Christian 7.
Baylor 10, Rice 7.

Hawaii

Fresno (Calif.) State 38, U. of Hawaii 2.

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New England Football Ready for Post-Season Representation—Eastern Grouping

Eagles Earn Right to Be Considered for Bowl Game

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Another football season has come and gone, yet speculation here in New England today was not so much in regard to approaching winter sports as it was on whether or not Boston College would receive an invitation to one of the various post-season bowl games because of its stunning 14-0 victory over a favored Holy Cross team last Saturday.

When the season opened the Eagles had been regarded as a strong team, one which might go through the season undefeated. Their 7-0 defeat at the hands of a supposedly inferior Florida eleven, however, seemingly dimmed whatever hopes they had for national recognition.

Yet after that game, the B. C. powerhouse began all over again, and rolled up successive victories over Temple, St. Anselm's, Auburn, Detroit, Boston University, Kansas State, and Holy Cross, to wind up with a season record boasting nine victories and one lone defeat, and to rank again with the leaders nationally.

Probably the game which had the most to do with B. C.'s return to grace was the one they took from the Wildcats of Kansas State by the amazing score of 38-7. The Mid-Westerners were regarded as a fairly strong Big Six representative by virtue of their subborn resistance to Oklahoma and Missouri; yet when they lost to the Easterners by that staggering total, the latter's stock jumped.

As B. C. and Holy Cross approached their climactic game with each other, rumors began to be heard that certain bowl interests were considering the victor for a post-season contest. These rumors took added strength when it became known hat certain bowl officials had made arrangements to see the game.

With the Eagles having demonstrated their superiority and ability to play smart football in such convincing fashioin, the rumors of an invitation were heard more loudly, and speculation revolved around which one of the bowls might be "it."

There is no doubt that the Eagles are the best team in New England. In the East, however, they must be ranked below Cornell, which went through its season undefeated, but which would not accept a bid if it were offered. The only other team in the reckoning is Duquesne, which preserved its undefeated record by coming from behind to tie Detroit in the last period 10-10. Detroit, incidentally, lost to Boston College 20-13.

Viewing the situation at long range here is how the various New Year's Day Games may shape up: Southern California and Tennessee in the Rose Bowl; Georgia Tech and Missouri in the Orange Bowl; and Texas A. and M. and Tulane in the Sugar Bowl. That leaves the Cotton and Sun Bowl, to either of which—and possibly the Sugar Bowl in place of Tulane—B. C. may be invited. Outstanding among other candidates are Iowa and Duquesne.

Here in New England it is hoped that the Eagles will get the distinction. It has been a long time since this section was represented in a post-season game, and New Englanders would like exceedingly much to let the rest of the country know how football is played here.

Besides Boston College, Boston University closed out its regular schedule over the week end, traveling some 1600 miles to Florida to beat Tampa University 12-0. These two victories brought the season records of the five local institutions to 21 victories, 18 defeats, and one tie. B. C. had the most imposing record, with nine wins and one defeat, with B. U. second with five wins and three losses. Harvard won four and lost four, Tufts won three, lost four and tied one, and Northeastern closed out its most unsuccessful season since football was adopted in 1931 several weeks ago with a record of six losses and one scoreless tie.

The season records of the five local football teams follow:

	Harvard			Tufts	
20	Bates	0	13	Middlebury	2
61	Chicago	0	7	Amherst	26
7	Penn	22	0	Nor'eastern	0
0	Dartmouth	16	14	Williams	12
6	Princeton	9	7	Brown	54
15	Army	0	6	N' Hampshire	13
46	New Ham'ire	0	6	Bowdoin	15
7	Yale	20	34	Mass. State	7
162		67	87		129

	Boston University			Northeastern	
19	Frank'&Marsh	7	7	St. Anselm's	36
14	West' Reserve	19	5	N' Hampshire	15
13	Upsala	3	7	Bates	10
6	West' Maryl'd	0	0	Tufts	0
0	Manhattan	26	6	R. I. State	7
13	Cincinnati	6	13	Springfield	19
0	Boston C	19	13	Upsala	22
12	Tampa	0			
77		80	51		109

	Boston College	
45	Lebanon Val'	0
20	St. Joseph's	6
0	Florida	7
19	Temple	0
28	St. Anselm's	0
13	Auburn	7
20	Detroit	13
19	Boston U.	0
28	Kansas State	7
14	Holy Cross	0
216		40

Huskies to Open Court Year With Harvard Quintet

One of the most promising basketball teams in Northeastern's history opens its season Thursday night against Harvard at Cambridge with four veterans forming a nucleus. Capt. Bob Gurney, who starred at Medford High before coming to Northeastern, tops the veteran quartet, while Tom Gleason and Bob Toucey of Stratford, Conn., and Lou Smith of Berwick, Pa., are back for the third straight year.

All four of these veterans were members of the sensational freshman team four years ago. At that time they won 16 out of 17 games with Alder Hatch, now at the University of New Hampshire, contributing.

Hatch's place on the current team will be taken by Al Pajonas, outstanding sophomore from Hartford, who was a freshman star last year. Pajonas scored 196 points in 11 games, being held below double figures only once during the season.

The big Northeastern question mark is the reserves. Wilfred Rogers and Wally Sullivan appear to be the best of the second stringers, but Coach Jimmy Dunn probably will do plenty of experimenting before deciding on a second quintet.

Players to Get Most of Revenue

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—President Carl L. Storck of the National Professional Football League told the league's Service Bureau here yesterday that the Green Bay-New York Giants game Sunday in Milwaukee for the championship would be played "chiefly for the benefit of the contesting players."

He said players on the two teams would receive 60 per cent of the gate, after expenses are deducted. In addition, players on the second-place teams (Washington Redskins and Chicago Bears) will receive five per cent, the management of the clubs in the play-off game 10 per cent, and 10 per cent will go to the league.

Of the money to be divided between the Packers and the Giants, the winning team will get 60 per cent and the losers 40, Storck said.

Dr. Glenn Resigns

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Dec. 3 (AP)—Dr. Marshall (Sleepy) Glenn resigned Dec. 3 as head football coach of West Virginia University.

Australia Welcomes the Davis Cup

Wide World

SYDNEY, Australia—Adrian K. Quist, Jack H. Crawford and John Bromwich, members of the victorious Australian tennis team which captured the Davis Cup from United States players, pose with the trophy when it was exhibited to the public at Pratten Park Courts, Ashfield, on Nov. 4.

Local Sextet Meets Lachine On Garden Ice

Home today after earning six points in Canada over the week end by virtue of a victory and a tie over St. Hyacinthe and Lachine, respectively, the Boston Olympics found themselves facing a two-game series with the Lachine Rapides this Saturday and Sunday at the Garden with the league leadership hanging in the balance.

In the Rapides, the Olympics will be facing one of the best teams in the Provincial Hockey League. The Lachine sextet was an early favorite to take championship honors, and their record to date has not disappointed their followers.

Lachine will come to Boston under the managership of their young player-coach, Tag Millar, last season's high scorer. Just the past week, however, Tag found playing and directing too much of a burden to bear, and he now devotes all his time to playing. Paul Armand had been appointed bench coach.

Next week end's series marks the return of the Olympics to the Garden ice, where they will play their league games the rest of the winter.

Brown Quintet Faces Alumni

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4—The Brown University quintet will pry the lid off the Southern New England collegiate basketball season Wednesday evening, facing the Alumni five at the Marvel Gym in Providence.

Led by Capt. Harry Platt of Yonkers, All-New England forward, and three other regulars from last year's contingent, which, with 17 wins against 3 losses established the best record of any team in the history of Brown basketball, the Brunonians are hoping for another good season.

In addition to Platt, Guards Frank Wilson of Williamstown, Mass., and John Padden of Jackson Heights, N. Y., are available as well as Bob Person, holdover pivot man of Rahway, N. J.

Candidates

Leading candidates for running mate to Capt. Platt at the other forward post are George Fisher of Weekawken, N. J., and Bill Mullen, of Leonia, N. J., both of whom saw considerable service throughout the 1938-39 campaign.

Although well situated with first-string material, Coach "Eck" Allen has a problem on his hands in finding capable reserves, as the slim squad contains little more than a half dozen men with any varsity experience.

Relief forwards who will probably get first call include Joe Tarranella of Lodi, N. J., Bob Staff of Brockton, Mass., and Al Horton of New York City. Sub guards with some experience are Giles MacEwen of Potsdam, N. Y., and George Davis of Buffalo, N. Y.

Best sophomore prospects appear to be Ernie Savignano, football star, and Edward Sheffe, six-feet two-inch center. Neither of these men has reported to preliminary practice as yet, but it is assumed that both will report some time this week.

Skiers Ask Government Help

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 4 (AP)—The National Ski Association, representing 275 ski clubs in the country, demanded today a modernized Federal control of winter sports.

In three vehement resolutions the association criticized the Department of Interior's handling of the National Park Service. A proposed code to "modernize" Federal control of winter sports was incorporated in the strongest resolution by Bestor Robinson of Oakland, Calif.

"Arbitrary"

Such revision would not allow winter sports to be grouped with other outdoor agencies in the Federal Conservation Department envisioned by President Roosevelt's reorganization bill.

Calling the Park Service "arbitrary," Fred H. McNeil of Portland, Ore., said "the Park Service has shown a constant unwillingness to cut ski trails and erect built-in slides against hills. And they won't let us charge admission to tournaments, so that all competition must be underwritten by the clubs."

Washington and California delegations expressed apprehension that the proposed Federal reorganization would destroy the privileges their skiers have enjoyed.

Western parks heretofore have been controlled by the National Forest Service—a separate unit from the Park Service.

Discussion Suspended

Discussion of the relative merits of Lake Placid, N. Y., Sun Valley, Idaho, and Salt Lake City as prospective sites of the International Ski Federation's 1942 tournament was suspended. Since leading nations of the federation—with the exception of Norway—are at war the competition probably won't take place.

The association awarded the 1941 national jumping championships to Milwaukee Bowl, Seattle; the 1941 national downhill slalom event to Aspen, Colo.; and the international open downhill slalom and jumping tournament to Berlin, N. H.

New Tournament

A new tournament, the annual North American championships, which will be held for the first time at Lake Placid, N. Y., in 1941, the week of Washington's birthday, was established. Perpetual trophies have been awarded for the tournament.

Because the Olympic sports tournament at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, has been cancelled and holding of the world championships at Oslo, Norway, is doubtful because of war conditions, the association voted to present team shields to each member of the U. S. international ski team which would have represented this country at those events.

Officers

All officers of the organization were re-elected. They are: Roger Langley, Barre, Mass., President; Peter Hostmark, Seattle, and Arnold Webber, Placerville, Calif., Vice-Presidents, and Lloyd Ellingson, Menomonie, Wis., Secretary.

Executive Committee members re-elected were Dr. R. S. Elmer, Bellows Falls, Vt.; Roland Palmedo, New York City; M. A. Strand, Salt Lake City, and Arthur J. Barth, Milwaukee.

T. C. C. Curlers Win Two Out of Three

SEIGNIORY CLUB, Que., Dec. 4 (AP)—Curlers from The (Brookline, Mass.) Country Club won two of their three matches against Canadian rivals in informal international matches Saturday and Sunday. Arthur Gleason's four from Utica, N. Y., also came out with two victories but the Utica rink skipped by Ben Ames Williams defeated A. E. Dunker's Kitchener, Ont., rink, 10-7, then later put down a strong Toronto rink skipped by E. H. Pooler, 14-10.

Gleason's Utica rink defeated Kitchener 10-7 and I. S. Fairly's Toronto rink, 15-10. This four lost to R. Hartsone's four from Hamilton, Ont., 11-9, while Davies' rink was beaten 8-6 by the Royal Montreal four skipped by C. E. Sanders and 13-8 by Kitchener.

The St. Andrews Club of New York and the Ardsley, N. Y., Club were charged with three defeats in matches. St. Andrews, skipped by A. Douglas, lost to R. Gamble's Ottawa four, 9-7, and to Hamilton, 11-7. Dr. Wilkie L. Cushing skipped the Seigniory Club rink to a 10-8 victory over Ardsley.

Riggs Advances

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (AP)—Top-seeded Bobby Riggs, No. 1 amateur tennis star of the nation, was an easy victor Saturday night in the first round of the Western indoor tournament, eliminating William Fleischman of Montclair, N. J., 6—2, 6—2.

Marvin Wachman of Northwestern University defeated Frank Hughes, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2, and Jimmy Evert trounced Jess Spalding 6—3, 6—0, in an all-Chicago match.

Bob Feller Signs

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 4 (AP)—Bob Feller, 21-year-old strike-out king of the major leagues, has signed a contract for the 1940 season with the Cleveland Indians.

Terms of the contract were not revealed, but the Indians' Vice-President, C. C. Slapnicka, said he "could not deny" that Feller would be paid the largest salary ever given a Cleveland pitcher.

Arthur J. Parker headed a quartet of New Zealand bowlers which invaded the United States.

Rolling Pucks

Bruins will face New York Americans at the Boston Garden tomorrow night without Flash Hollett. The general utility star who takes over duties either as a forward or defenseman has been called home to Toronto because of the sudden passing on of his four-year-old son. Hollett left by airplane this morning and will rejoin the Bruins in Detroit for the game there Friday night.

♦ ♦ ♦

This unexpected development leaves the locals without four defensemen. It also re-opens the Eddie Shore question. The Bruins last week stated they would not call upon their former defenseman again this season unless an unexpected emergency arises. This is an emergency of course, but if Shore plays he will do so on his own decision, President Weston Adams will not ask him to come on.

♦ ♦ ♦

It is too bad that George Brown left for Hershey for he could have filled in for this one game tomorrow night nicely. Since the locals easily trounced the Amerks in New York before some 12,000 last night, it is just possible they can handle the visitors tomorrow night without either Hollett or Shore.

♦ ♦ ♦

The deals between Boston and Canadiens have been beneficial to both sides. Sands and Getliffe have been figuring in many of the goals scored by Canadiens and Herbie Cain, who came here in exchange for Sands, scored two goals against Toronto and two more against Amerks last night.

♦ ♦ ♦

It will be a novelty tomorrow night to see the brother combinations in the game Charley Conacher for Amerks and brother Roy for the Bruins, Harvey Jackson of Amerks and Art of the locals.

W. M.

Games May Be Canceled

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (AP)—Count Baillet Latour, President of the International Olympic Committee, said that if Helsingfors is unable to hold the 1940 Olympics Games they will be canceled.

The Committee rejected an American offer to take the 1940 games since it was deemed impossible for European atheletes to go to the United States. There had been some talk of transferring the games to Detroit in the event Helsingfors gave them up.

Niagara 59, Toronto 41

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 4 (AP)—Paced by Jack Brown, sophomore forward who scored 21 points, Niagara University opened the basketball season here Saturday night with a 59-to-41 win over Toronto.

Duquesne Tie And Rutgers Defeat Tops

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Looking at things strictly from the statistical viewpoint, Duquesne's 10-10 tie by Detroit Saturday and Rutgers' 13-0 defeat by Brown Thursday were the most important events of the final week of the eastern football season.

That doesn't take into account such exciting affairs as Navy's 10-0 triumph over Army in their annual private scrap or the upset of Dartmouth by lowly Stanford, 14-3 For all those teams had long since been eliminated from any sort of championship consideration.

Duquesne and Rutgers, however, came up to the final week undefeated. The Dukes, while they couldn't keep their slate entirely clean, showed their class by coming back to escape a defeat and thus remained in line for possible consideration for a post-season game. Rutgers previously had been tied.

Mythical Championship

The elimination of those two left Cornell in undisputed possession of the mythical eastern "championship" as the only major team with a perfect record for the season. Little Slippery Rock (Pa.) Teachers and New Britain (Conn.) Teachers were the only other ones to finish unbeaten and untied. Georgetown shared Duquesne's second spot, unbeaten but once tied.

Among the smaller colleges Union, Swarthmore, Scranton and Bergen Junior finished without a defeat although all were tied. Scranton had two deadlocks while Bergen, playing a post-season game against Manhattan freshmen Saturday, wound up without a score for its fourth tie.

Boston College, by walloping Holy Cross Saturday, 14-0, in the climax of its season, wound up very close to the top of the eastern ranking. The Eagles won from every eastern rival but suffered an early-season upset by Florida. Their triumph over the highly-rated Crusaders definitely stamped them as one of the section's best teams.

Fordham Trounced N. Y. U.

Fordham, which trounced its neighbor, New York University, 18-7, in the season's final also was undefeated in the East although beaten twice by Southern rivals. Villanova had a somewhat similar record, losing only to Texas A. and M. and Auburn. The "honor-roll" of once-beaten major teams takes in Princeton, Catholic University and twice-tied Penn State.

Individually the last week's laurels went to halfback Jimmy Franklin of Muhlenberg. His field goal that beat Albright 3-0 was his fourth of the season. No other eastern player managed to kick more than three.

Boston College's scoring star, Vito Ananis, played an important role in his team's victory, but he didn't score a point. That left him with a total of 73 points for the season and in third place on the eastern individual list. Sam Hammerstrom of Union was the leader with 86 points and Bill Sheridan of Clarion (Pa.) Teachers second with 81.

Aggies in Huddle

DALLAS, Dec. 4 (AP)—The unbeaten Texas Aggies huddle tomorrow.

Given to understand they are not the hot choice for the Rose Bowl, the Aggies planned to vote a preference for the New Orleans Sugar Bowl Jan. 1.

Last Thursday, when they battered Texas, 20-0, to finish out a string of 10 football victories, the Aggies played before Sugar Bowl bigwigs. Aggie athletic officials and football scouts were in New Orleans over the week end, scouting Tulane and talking business.

Persistent rumors flooded Dallas concerning a possible Aggie-Tennessee game here New Year's Day, with both teams offered $80,000 guarantees. But sources close to Aggieland said there was "slight possibility" the game would be staged.

Missouri Valley

By the Associated Press

	W	L	P	OP
Washington	4	1	115	68
Oklahoma A. & M.	3	1	56	79
Tulsa	2½	1½	42	29
Drake	2	3	51	83
St. Louis U.	1½	2½	38	47
Creighton	2	4	103	164
Washburn	1	4	39	114

Sports Around the Hub

Who Is Coach of the Year?

Now that most of the scores are in, who is intercollegiate football's mythical "coach of the year"? The list of deserving mentors this season is a long and colorful one and spreads among the smaller schools as well as the larger ones. In the field of the most prominent institutions, at least four coaches are waiting on the one-yard line for the signal to plunge over. They are Eddie Anderson, who took a fair Iowa squad and remade it into a spectacular winner in the middle West; Carl Snavely, who from the wreckage of a great 1938 Cornell team constructed an unbeaten eleven; Major Bob Neyland, whose powerhouse Tennessee outfit is unbeaten, untied and unscored upon, and Homer Norton, with a Texas Aggie team that is undefeated this year after finishing sixth in the Southwest Conference during 1938.

Other votes would go to Donelli of Duquesne, Frank Leahy of Boston College, John Hagerty of Georgetown University, Howard Jones of Southern California, Lew Elverson of Swarthmore, Lowell Dawson of Tulane, Nelson Nitchman of Union (N. Y.) and Babe Horrell of U. C. L. A., all in the unbeaten but tied class with the exception of Boston College. Horrell will rocket in the field if he stops favored Southern Cal for the Pacific Coast Conference title on Saturday.

♦ ♦ ♦

In the opinion of the Boston Gridiron Club, the outstanding football player in the New England area this season was Gene Goodreault, the Boston College right end from Haverhill. As a result of winning the majority vote of coaches and sport writers, the Eagle wingman receives the George Bulger Lowe Memorial Trophy.

♦ ♦ ♦

Answering the challenge of Gene Sarazen, the Belmont Country Club is ready to post $5,000 for a golf match between the American Ryder Cup team and any group that Sarazen can get together. Last week, you may remember, Sarazen belittled the Ryder Cup selections by saying that he could pick 10 professionals who were superior. Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. tournament manager, is at present considering two other offers for such a match on the winter tour.

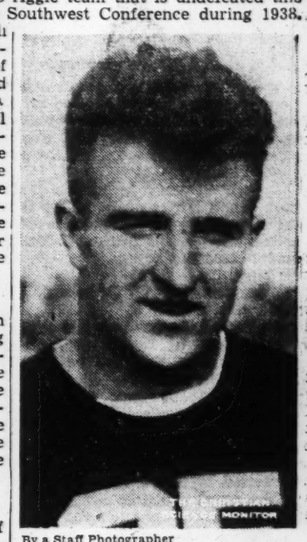
♦ ♦ ♦

Being in Cincinnati today for the annual baseball meetings, Bob Quinn will escape a few local telephone calls. No doubt there are a number of critical gentlemen waiting to say "I told you so." International League batting averages, just released, reveal that Johnny Dickshot was head man, and the Bees had John at Bradenton this spring before shipping him off to Jersey City. But ball players are like that, and you can't blame Quinn, Casey Stengel or anybody connected with the Hub's National Leaguers. At Bradenton, Dickshot not only failed to hit, as he had at Pittsburgh the previous year, but he also assumed a non-hustling attitude from the opening day of training. It will be interesting to see how far he gets under Bill Terry next spring.

♦ ♦ ♦

The next indoor baseball game at the Boston Garden is booked for Thursday night. Moose McCormick's New York club opposes the locals. The Hub team has been strengthened since its initial appearance here, but Manager Freddy Maguire refuses to mention names. He remembers how, following the announcement that Lupe Lupien would play first base, the former Harvard star decided to give his entire attention to business interests.

E. R.



By a Staff Photographer

Gene Goodreault, Boston College end, who provided the outstanding play of the Holy Cross game at Fenway Park Saturday, tackling his own team mate in the end zone for a safety. For all-round play throughout the season the Gridiron Club of Boston awarded Goodreault the George H. Lowe Memorial Trophy.

Army Elects Gillis

WEST POINT (AP)—William G. Gillis, Jr., of Cameron, Texas, pivot man in this year's Army line, has been named captain of the 1940 cadet football team. Gillis is the son of Judge and Mrs. W. G. Gillis and has had two years experience at the center position.

Gregory Wins

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Lou Gregory, Manlius, N. J., school teacher, won the National A. A. U. 30-kilometer marathon run in Fairmount Park, Dec. 3. His time of 1:46.13 set a new Middle Atlantic record for the distance. Fred McGlone of Norfolk, was second.

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17.40 Down, Balance in Ten Monthly Payments, No Carrying Charge
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- Black Persian Lamb
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- Fine Natural Skunk
- Grey Persian Lamb
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- Fisher Dyed Fitch Jacket

Fur Shop—Second Floor

The Home Forum

The Peaceable Kingdom

AN APRIL afternoon, in England.

The sun shone, then the wind became fitful and the rain blew. The little new leaves on the trees gave only a hint of shelter. It was cold and the warmth of spring seemed far behind. We were glad to find our friends at home, sitting by the fire in a cheery room. A guest rose to greet us, extending his right hand. Under his left arm, he held an animal which at first glance we took to be a dog.

But it was not a dog. Its nose was too pointed, its tail too full. It had bright searching eyes, eyes that might have moved quickly in fear like those of a wild thing, but instead scanned the room and its people with eager curiosity.

I reached over to stroke the soft red coat. The fur was deep and my fingers sank into it. Then a sudden knowledge came to me, not sensible because I had never met such a creature before.

"Why, it's a fox!"

The guest smiled. "Of course, it is. Didn't you know?"

He placed the creature in my arms. There was ecstasy in the holding of something ordinarily wild that fled before people and now was tame.

Twelve years ago, some gypsies had brought to the guest a cub they had found in the woods. It was thin and whimpering then, like a lost thing long gone hungry; and it was not difficult to imagine what had happened to its mother.

The guest promptly called it Reynolds, nursed it carefully and brought it up like a dog. The cub grew strong, lost its woolly buff coat of puppyhood, and put on its shining red garment of maturity. Reynolds was given his freedom, but he never chose to take it; instead, he offered his master the devotion of a domestic animal, responded to affection with keen intelligence, and throughout twelve years had not been guilty of a single misdemeanor.

"I thought foxes had a strong odor," I commented, stroking Reynolds' rich coat.

The guest shook his head. "That is only the expression of their fear. Safe and peaceful, they have no odor whatsoever. Reynolds can go where he will and no dog ever makes him an object of pursuit."

* * *

A windy June evening in Iceland.

We had ridden far that day across lava deserts and through mountain passes. There had been deep rivers to ford and the strong wind had whipped about us. But the ponies had gone bravely and we had reached our destination—a farm at the base of Hekla—by late evening. The sun was still shining, though low now, and the whole northern sky was gold The good people of the farm were awaiting our arrival and soon—sitting by a smoldering peat fire—were serving us royally with a supper that had been kept for us.

The outer door was pushed open and a lamb came in, joining our circle by the fire.

"Hello, Flicki," someone said casually.

The lamb pushed in between me and our host, next to whom I was sitting. I let my hand run over his heavy coat and touch the two little horns standing up so impertinently out of his small head. The lamb did not move. I was speechless. All my life, I had longed to caress a lamb and now here was one pressing its small body against my legs, as friendly as a dog.

Conversation had ceased. Our host was smiling on me; then he turned to his wife. "It is her lamb."

Our hostess smiled. "Early in the spring, when the lambs were being born, my son brought this one to me. It was not alive. It was just a cold wet thing that even its mother would have nothing to do with as its twin was thriving and demanding her attention." She hesitated, then went on. "Somehow it went to my heart, so miserable and forsaken it was. I loved it, as I had not loved many things before except my own children.

"So I took the lamb from my son and I brought it near the fire, wrapping it in warm cloths. For six hours I tended it, then to my joy the little tail gave a tiny flutter. Flickertail, I called him, Flicki, for short. I kept the warm cloths about him and tried to give him milk on the tip of a spoon, but it was six hours more before Flicki could stand on his legs."

"Did he grow strong quickly?"

"Yes, in a few days he was only a little less sturdy than the lambs in the fields; but, though he played with them quite happily, he always came to the house for his milk and he has always slept in a box by the stove. He is like one of the dogs, running in and out of the house as he pleases—" her eyes dwelt fondly on the lamb.

Flicki looked up and baaed. "Ma-a-a," he said, tossing his head.

"You see," our hostess laughed, "he even calls me mother!"

I remarked how charming it was to see a lamb part of a household.

"Ah," our host said slowly, "you see Flicki has never known fear."

* * *

A golden October day in southern New Hampshire.

We were sitting in the Inn with friends, when the outer door opened and a visitor who had been walking in the woods came in. We heard voices in the hall and then a sharp tapping—like little high-heeled shoes—over the bare floor. Turning, we saw a doe, not full grown yet, come into the room. She nuzzled up to us. I reached out and touched her, half dreading that so wild a thing might retreat before an outstretched human hand. But the doe stood still, except for a searching head, reaching for salt or sugar or anything good to eat.

Although her brown coat was deep, I could feel the ripple of strong muscles beneath. Her neck was firm and supple, her legs thin and delicate, and the little pointed black hooves—that had sounded like high-heeled shoes—were exquisite. I marveled at this creature from the woods, entering a house with such gentle unconcern. Others of her kind, only glimpsed for fleeting moments, seemed in their swift motions determined to shake off all contact with the human world.

"Connie is a pet," someone said hastily, before our delight and surprise. "She was found in the woods when she was a month old; now she is five months old, but she comes every day for her milk and she plays about freely. She seems to like being around the place."

Connie was offered some chocolate, a special treat for her, and we all went outdoors. She frolicked about like a dog. At a sharp or unexpected sound, she would stand still, her large ears cocked to get its full meaning. But, in all her alert body, there was no tremor of fear. To each of us alike, friend or stranger, she lifted her moist black nose, looking at us with brown eyes shaded by long dark lashes.

It was time for Connie's afternoon meal—a large bottle with a nipple attached to it, full of warm milk. Connie was all excitement. She stood prettily on her hind legs; then, reaching for the bottle, she began to suck deeply, joyously, soft sounds of delight escaping her at intervals.

The milk was gone. Connie looked at us, her black nose rimmed with a wet white line; then she sighed and turned away, walking delicately toward the woods. Her secret resting-place was there, her retreat with its own pleasure which no human would ever know.

"She'll be back in the morning for her bottle," someone said.

"How marvelous that she is like this—coming and going between woods and people without any trepidation!"

They looked at me in surprise. "But why shouldn't she? She has never known fear."

* * *

There was the talisman again—the elimination of fear, Reynolds, Flicki, Connie, foreshadowing the joyous possibility of a peaceable kingdom wherein fear is removed from the face of the earth.

ELIZABETH YATES

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"HOUSE AT PORT CLYDE": *A Dry-Brush Drawing by Stow Wengenroth*

"HOUSE AT PORT CLYDE" is a dry-brush drawing by Stow Wengenroth who is an American lithographer of note. In black and white, with intermediary shades of gray, Mr. Wengenroth finds sufficient range for portraying buildings, trees, and rocky ledges, with fidelity to form and texture.

Reaching Out For Splendor

IVORY CONJURES up at its mere mention the richness of the East. You think of Solomon's temple, so resplendent in gold that silver is belittled as soon as thought of. None of its vessels were of silver. "It was nothing accounted in the days of Solomon." You say "ivory," and without will on your part complete the trinity with "apes and peacocks." And in the train of the trinity come thoughts of the Queen of Sheba and of the wealth of Ophir.

They read of these splendors of far away and long ago in simple backwoods homes where bones were preserved for the common uses to which they could be put. As they worked up gadgets from the bone, piewheels to dent and cut the crusts of snits and judacacia pie, they pretended, perhaps, it was ivory they were fashioning, colored the piewheels with lines of blue and red so they should have about them some insignia of patrician life, and felt, when they carved a tulip on a cow's horn to be the holder of a whetstone, that their progress across the field of clover arrayed with this at belt reflected to them some scintilla of the glory that invested the wise king.

The color of life and of the background of life in the Bible, the pageantry of its courts and processions, the rhythm of its noble prose, the heart's cries and lamentations of its outspoken and frank protagonists breaking out shrill-accented now and now full-toned and thunderous—all these so oriental manifestations constituted a large part of its appeal to a people whose lives were prone to be grey and hard and bare of luxuries.—From "The Dutch Country," by CORNELIUS WEYGANDT. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Abroad in Snow

We walk into the snow-enfolded world
So utterly white and quiet, so aware
Of newness. Not a pennon is unfurled
From any bough to fill the shining air
With snowy plumage, but across the field
Run hieroglyphics plain to eyes that see
And seeing, understand. They would not yield
Their secrets to unheeding ones, but we
Know that a hare has scampered here, and these
Small three-tined marks beneath the shadowy pines
Are feet of snowbirds searching under trees
For food. These sharp, clean-dented lines
Are—wonder of all wonders!—where a deer
Came close and closer, shy, yet unafraid.
We catch our breath and softly linger here,
Wishing a miracle to happen in this glade,
When suddenly from out the encircling bush
He stands, dream-like, not seeing us so still,
Bringing us beauty, ere in a swift rush
He vanishes in snow above the hill.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

"The peace of God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE, NO DOUBT, would admit that the world is sorely in need of peace, but if asked to define what he means by this word, or how he thinks it may be obtained, each individual would probably give a different answer, so varied is the point of view on this subject. The mere fact of not being at war does not mean true peace for nations or individuals, for while fear, anxiety, uncertainty, and apprehension are rampant peace seems to be unattainable.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 468), Mary Baker Eddy states the basic teaching that "all is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." This shows that all exists in the realm of Mind. Christian Science teaches that God's universe is spiritual, perfect, and complete; that all that is real is comprised in the one infinite Mind, which is Love, and is, therefore, maintained and sustained in absolute harmony. In the spiritual universe peace reigns, for there is no mortal mind to contend with the government of the one Mind.

The ideas which emanate from God, and are His infinite manifestation, are never opposed to one another, nor can they obstruct or interfere with one another, for all move eternally in the perfect realm of Spirit. Within the oneness and allness of God's government there is unlimited activity; no spiritual idea can lack anything necessary to its completeness as the expression of Love. In the peaceful universe of Mind there is no disturbing element, but always continuous unfoldment of illimitable good.

These truths which Christian Science teaches are not mere abstractions, for they can be applied and utilized in daily experience. Instead of looking to outward conditions to bring him peace of mind, the student of Christian Science learns to turn first and always to God, not as a distant Deity, who may or may not hear his prayer, but as the one infinite, ever-present source of good, in whom he truly lives and moves and has his being. He must learn to know his true selfhood as the reflection or expression of the one Mind; to claim, as Jesus did, his oneness with the Father. He consistently repudiates, as false and unworthy, thoughts which do not measure up to the divine standard. By defining God as Principle, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has given her followers a concept of Him which enables them to check their thinking by unvarying divine Principle and its rules.

Despite the earthly tumult and clash of warring elements, God, the Almighty, holds His spiritual creation safe in the shelter of His love. This great fact, understood, is the refuge of which the Psalmist spoke (Psalms 91:9, 10): "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling." We make God our refuge when, through an understanding of His allness and of man's spiritual unity with Him, we cease to identify ourselves with the material concept of man as fallen, separated by sin from his Maker, and identify ourselves with good.

The Christian Scientist strives patiently and persistently to lift his thought above the seeming reality of evil, whether it is manifested as war, cruelty, sin, or sickness. From the standpoint that God is infinite, omnipresent good, he strives to eliminate from his thinking anything which would contest divine supremacy. This is truly his lifework, and as he persists in it he gains spiritual peace, the tranquillity described by St. Paul as "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding". (Philippians 4:7). This peace, being founded on "the knowledge of God, and of Jesus our Lord" (II Peter 1:2), does not vary or fluctuate; and when its foundations are laid in our consciousness, we learn to hold to spiritual peace, regardless of outward circumstances.

Christian Science stresses primarily the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and those who accept its teachings are united in bonds of fellowship which far transcend the arbitrary limitations of countries, races, or peoples. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 340), "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed." This wonderfully comprehensive statement is indeed the epitome of what the Christian Scientist understands to be peace.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

The City Enters Night

With streets grown dim in shadow,
With pinnacles grown light
In colors of the sunset,
The city enters night.

Past signs and windows flashing
Their blazonry of trade,
The workmen hurry homeward—
The drama now half-played,—

For peace and the end of working
Befall another day,
But many a valiant sells the sun
And hoards the night away.

KEITH THOMAS

„Az Istennek békessége"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

KÉTSÉGKÍVÜL MINDENKI megegyezik abban, hogy a világnak nagy szüksége van a békére, de ha azt kérdeznénk valakitől, hogy mit ért e szó alatt, vagy hogy mit gondol, hogyan lehet békére szert tenni, minden egyes ember más választ adna, olyan különböző a vélemény e tárgyra vonatkozólag. Csupán az a körülmény, hogy a nemzet vagy az egyén nincsen háborúban, még nem jelenti, hogy igazi békében él, mert amíg félelem, aggodalom, bizonytalanság és kétely uralkodik mindenütt, addig a béke látszólag elérhetetlen.

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) tankönyvében, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) című művében tanításainak alaptételeképen Mary Baker Eddy kijelenti, hogy „minden a végtelen Elme és annak végtelen kifejezése, mert az Isten Minden-mindenben" (468. old). Ez azt mutatja, hogy minden az Elme világában létezik. A Krisztusi Tudomány azt tanítja, hogy Isten világegyeteme szellemi, tökéletes és befejezett; hogy az egyetlen Elme, vagy ami ugyanaz, a Szeretet, magába foglal mindent, ami valódi, s ezért abszolút harmóniában van tartva és fenntartva. A szellemi világegyetemben béke uralkodik, mert nincsen halandó elme, ami az egy Elme kormányzását ellenezné.

Az eszmék, melyek Istentől jönnek, s melyek az ő végtelen kifejezései, egymást sohasem ellenezik, és lehetetlen, hogy egymást bármiben is akadályoznák, vagy gátolnák, mert valamennyien örökké a Szellem tökéletes birodalmában mozognak. Isten kormányzásának egyességében és mindenségében határtalan a tevékenység; egy szellemi idea sem szenvedhet szükséget semmiben, ami csak hozzá, mint a Szeretet teljes kifejezéséhez tartozik. Az Elme békés világegyetemében nincsen zavaró elem, hanem csak a végtelen jónak folytonos kibontakozása.

Ezek az igazságok, melyeket a Krisztusi Tudomány tanít, nem csupán gyakorlati érték nélküli elméletek, mert hiszen a mindennapi életben alkalmazhatók és sikeresen használhatók. Ahelyett, hogy az őt körülvevő viszonyoktól várná el, hogy neki lelki nyugalmat hozzanak, a Krisztusi Tudomány tanulója megtanúl azonnal és mindég Istenhez fordúlni, de nem mint egy távoli Istenséghez, aki talán meghallja az imáját, talán nem, hanem mint a jó egyetlen, végtelen, örökjelenlétű forrásához, akiben ő tényleg él, mozog és van. Meg kell tanúlnia hogyan kell igazi egyéniségét az egyetlen Elme visszatükrözésében, vagy kifejezésében felismernie, s hogyan lehet az Atyjával való egyesültségére Jézus példáját követve igényt tennie. Állhatatosan vissza fog utasítani, mint hamisat és hozzá nem illőt, minden gondolatot, ami nem éri el az isteni standardot. Mikor Mrs. Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapítója Istent mint isteni Alapelvet magyarázta meg, ebben követőinek az Istennek olyan fogalmát adta, hogy az által gondolkozásukat a változatlan isteni Alapelvvel és annak szabályaival őrizhetik ellen.

Dacára a földi zűrzavarnak és a háborúskodó elemek összeütközéseinek, Isten, a Mindenható, szellemi teremtését szeretetének oltalmában tartja épségben. E nagy tény megértésében rejlik az az oltalom, melyről a Zsoltáros beszél (91-ik Zsoltár:9, 10): „Mert azt mondtad te: Az Úr az én oltalmam; a Felségest választottad a te hajlékoddá: Nem illet téged a veszedelem, és csapás nem közelget a te sátorodhoz." Az Istent akkor választjuk oltalmunkká, mikor az ő mindenségét és az embernek Istennel való szellemi egyességét megértve, nem azonosítjuk többé magunkat az embernek mint elbukott lénynek anyagi képzetével, kit a bűn elválasztott a Teremtőjétől, hanem csakis a jóval.

A Krisztusi Tudós türelmesen és állhatatosan igyekezik gondolkozását a gonosz látszólagos valósága fölé emelni, vajjon háború, kegyetlenség, bűn, vagy betegség is a gonosz megnyilvánulása. Azon álláspontból kiindúlva, mely Istent mint végtelen, mindenütt jelenlévő jót ismeri, gondolkozásából ki igyekez küszöbölni mindent, ami az isteni felsőbbséget ellenzi. Ez az életének igazi munkája, és amint kitartással azon dolgozik, szellemi békét nyer, azt a nyugalmat, mely, amint Szent Pál mondta, „Az Istennek békessége, mely minden értelmet felül halad" (Filippib. 4:7). Ez a békesség, mely „Az Istennek és Jézusnak a mi Urunknak megismerésében" (Péter 2, 1:2) található, soha sem változik és nem ingadozik; és hé alapjai meg vannak vetve az öntudatunkban, a szellemi békét dacára minden külső körülménynek meg fogjuk tarthatni.

A Krisztusi Tudomány elsősorban Isten atyaságát és az emberiség testvériségét hangoztatja, és akik tanításait elfogadják, azokat olyan felebaráti kötelék egyesít, amely messze felülmúlja az ország, a faj és a nemzetiség intézményeinek mesterséges korlátozásait. Science and Healthben Mrs. Eddy ezt írja (340. old): „Egy végtelen Isten, a jó, egyesíti az embereket és a nemzeteket; alkotja az emberiség testvériségét; véget vet a háborúknak; betölti a Szentírást, ‚Szeresd felebarátodat mint tenmagadat;' megsemmisíti a pogány és a keresztyén bálványimádást,—mindent, ami rossz a társadalmi, polgári, bűnügyi, politikai és vallásos törvényekben; kiegyenlíti a nemeket; megszünteti az emberiség átkát és semmit sem hagy meg, ami vétkezhetik, szenvedhet, ami büntethető, vagy elpusztítható." Ez a nagyszerű, mindent magába foglaló kijelentés összefoglalja azt, amit a Krisztusi Tudós a béke alatt ért.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágosítást.

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AND
HEALTH
With
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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Remembrance of an Evening Spent With Mrs. Patrick Campbell

NOW, INCREDIBLY ENOUGH, she, who is woven like a strand of alien and exciting hue in the mouse-colored fabric of the memoirs and letters of her time, was coming to my small house to dinner. The table was set and the salad was in the bowl, for I was expecting Moonbeam and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. . . .

As her taxi wove its apprehensive way through the raucous streets of 1933, I fell to thinking of the season thirty years before when I had first seen her in Sudermann's *The Joy of Living*. Even then she was the stuff of which legends are made. Mrs. Patrick Campbell and her beauty and that preposterous dog, Pinkie Pankie Poo. Mrs. Patrick Campbell and the tanbark which, to the maddened resentment of every other actress in the land, must needs be spread by the management in Forty-second Street lest our uncouth street noises disturb her performance.

In those days, she went from city to city in a private car. Later, we were to treat her more cavalierly. During her *Pygmalion* tour in 1915, for instance, her contract called for such a car, but the management, at inconsiderable expense, bribed the station master in each city to shift it ceaselessly through the yards and so to hound it with tooting, brawling locomotives that, after a few sleepless weeks, Mrs. Campbell, puzzled at the increase of noise in America, elected to stop at a hotel. . . .

Therefore, when, with Moonbeam in her arms, she came to dinner at my house and the talk turned on her autobiography and she spoke regretfully of the bouquets with which, in the course of its pages, she had ingenuously showered herself, I said I held only this against the book—that it left the reader unsuspicious of her very genius for disconcerting speech. . . .

I put her in a cab and thought as it went racketing off up the street how tremendous a woman she was, how negligible were most of us beside her, how many and how terrifying were the citadels she had stormed in her long and tragic day, how bright in the afternoon sunshine was the banner that flew ever in her heart.

An hour later, the taxi driver spotted me and drew up along the curb.

"Say," he said, "I didn't like to bother that lady friend of yours, but see what she paid me with."

On the grimy hand he held out to me, there rested two coins of the realm—but not of this realm. They were shillings. I redeemed them, and they lie before me on my desk. If the Bank of England does not object to hoarding in a modest way, I think I shall keep them. — ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT, in "While Rome Burns." (New York: Viking.)

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks
Pages 16-17
Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1939

Chemistry Field Seen As Overrun

American Chemical Society says steady employment is only for the best qualified.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Contrary to popular information the field of chemistry like all professional fields is overcrowded today. So says the vocational guidance department of the American Chemical Society, adding: "It should be emphasized that steady employment in chemistry or chemical industry is afforded only to the best qualified. Unemployment is found generally in the lowest levels in spite of the increase in the number of new chemical industries and marked expansion of those already established." Most jobs apart from those under Civil Service (in fact about two-thirds) are secured through personal contact or recommendation. Make contacts with the profession early in your college years, the society advises youthful candidates if they would be successful. The pay to be expected—$1,500 on the average for beginners holding a bachelor of science degree, or $2,500 a year for doctors of philosophy in chemistry to $10,000 and up for professors and directors of research units.

* * *

Once upon a time carol singers went around from door to door with frosty breath rising in the flickering lantern light. Today they can gather around a microphone and sing directly to thousands of listeners at once—with no frosty window panes to separate them. Beginning on Saturday one carolling group—the Filene Choristers—will begin daily morning singing through Station WEEI. The group of 40 will sing in the store, with Francis Findlay of the New England Conservatory of Music, directing.

* * *

Even the war-prompted "blackouts" throughout England have their benefits! The nightly "no light" program has brought about universal demand for dark cotton curtains and linings in which black is the predominant color, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The pressure on British dyers has brought a notable stimulus to the nation's dye industry, he said, and the yardage of cotton piece goods dyed and finished by the Bradford industry was 55 per cent greater in the third quarter of the year than in the similar period of 1938. The dye industry is working at capacity.

* * *

Children of today, used to the automobile and the sound of planes overhead, are liable to overlook the fact that there are other means of transportation. The Children's Museum of Jamaica Plain next Saturday will take youngsters back into transportation history in a story of travel ranging from camels, covered wagons and steamboats to modern transoceanic Clipper flying boats. This is one of the Museum's auditorium programs.

* * *

Custom House employees may not be able to purchase necessary supplies without securing approval of Washington authorities, and then asking for bids and preparing vouchers for securing the pay for the goods. But they can have their old, dilapidated books rebound and made "as good as new" without delay or red tape. For Uncle Sam has put a book bindery in the tower, tucked away, back of the interior dome, where the curve leaves space to the outside walls. It is manned by WPA workers, and if the appearance of newly-bound books throughout the customs offices can be taken as a criterion, the unit is functioning perfectly.

* * *

"Bobby," a pet cat, will not want for fish and milk, for his master, Charles Leighton, a Lynn attorney, left $500 with the Animal Rescue League of Massachusetts to provide for his care for the remainder of his life, it was learned recently.

* * *

If all the money collected by the 48 states in gas taxes in 1939 was put together—it would make quite a pile. In fact, according to J. Ernest Kerr, Secretary of the Massachusetts Petroleum Industries Committee, it would total some $800,000,000 or nearly twice as much as the States collected from all sources in 1917 when the total tax revenue was slightly more than $409,000,000. What's more, Mr. Kerr points out, motorists will pay more than $400,000,000 in registration fees and other levies. Other direct and indirect taxes imposed upon automobile owners will bring their total tax bill to more than $1,600,000,000 or about four times the annual tax revenue of the 48 States in the years preceding the World War.

Planners Ask Change For Coolidge Corner

Brookline Selectmen have received a report from the Town Planning Board following extensive study by several agencies which entails 11 recommendations at an estimated cost of $10,000 to improve traffic and parking conditions at Coolidge Corner.

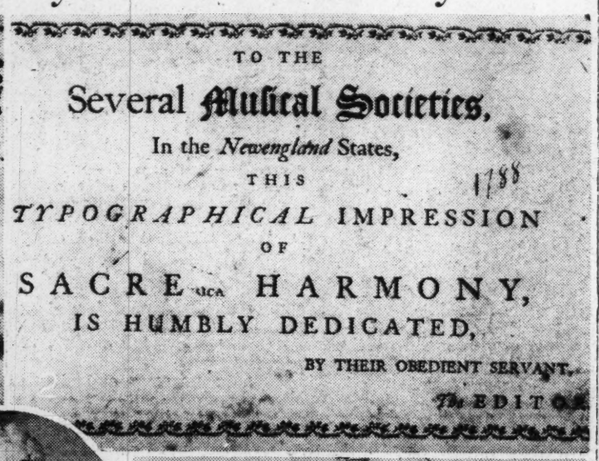
Handel and Haydn Society Marks Anniversary

Of the founding the EIGHT NOTES.

THOSE learners of psalmody who make themselves sufficiently acquainted with the knowledge of the Gamut, and first principles of vocal musick, may proceed to tune their voices by the following notes.

CONCLUSION.

with some observations on singing, and general directions to learners, extracted from the



TO THE

Several Musical Societies,

In the *Newengland* States,

THIS

1788

TYPOGRAPHICAL IMPRESSION

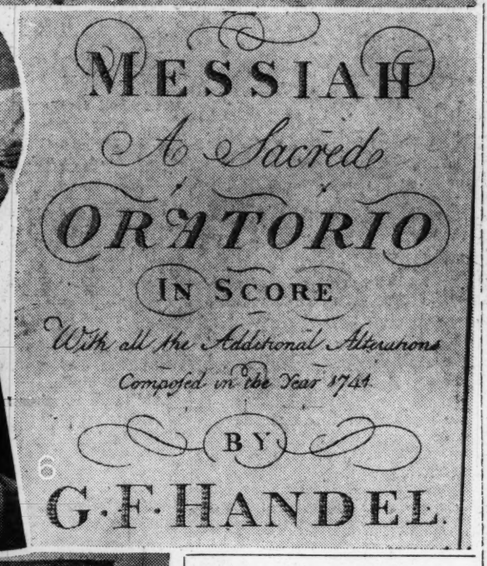
OF

SACRED HARMONY,

IS HUMBLY DEDICATED,

BY THEIR OBEDIENT SERVANT.

The EDITOR.



MESSIAH

A Sacred ORATORIO

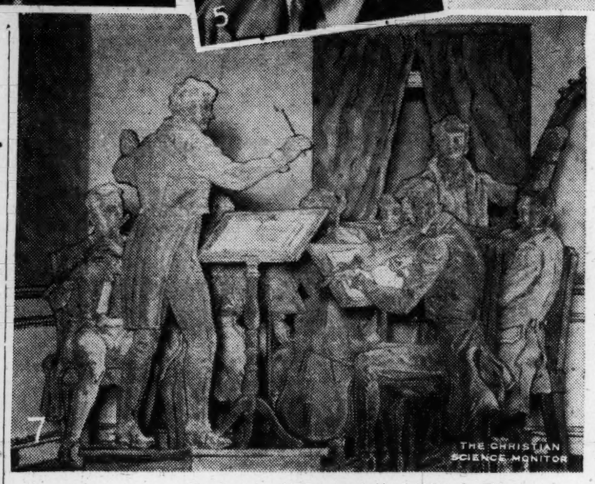
IN SCORE

With all the Additional Alterations

Composed in the Year 1741

BY

G. F. HANDEL.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Society to Present "Messiah" 172nd Time

1. A page from "The Worcester Collection of Sacred Harmony," the first music printed from type in America, in 1788.
2. Title page of this edition.
3. Courtenay Guild, President of the Handel and Haydn Society.
4. Frontispiece engraving of Handel in an early English copy of his "Messiah," owned by the Handel and Haydn Society.
5. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor.
6. Title page of "The Messiah" in the English edition.
7. A cut-out of Johann Christian Gottlieb Graupner, who helped to found the Handel and Haydn Society, and his orchestra.

Rare Pieces Of Music In New Library

By E. Bigelow Thompson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Handel and Haydn Society, the first oratorio society formed in America and the oldest musical organization in Boston—called by historians "the mother of musical Boston"—is now transferring valuable archives from a "library" hardly fitting the antiquarian value of the collection to a repository in the Boston Y. W. C. A. building on Stuart Street at Clarendon.

The books of music of the Society, and its records, dating back 125 years, have been housed in a basement room at 1120 Boylston Street. The room was fireproof but scarcely representative of the value and type of organization the musical library represented. Piled against the walls were some 260 boxes containing approximately 300,000 "books" and parts for the chorus of 250 voices.

This moving comes on the eve of the Society's celebration of its 125th anniversary by giving the 172nd performance of Handel's "Messiah" in Symphony Hall, on Sunday evening, Dec. 17—the story of Christmas magnificently told in music. The Society presented "The Messiah" for the first time on Dec. 25, 1818. The performance was given in what was then known as Boylston Hall.

Old Copies of Work

Interesting are the old copies of this oratorio. The library contains one old English copy of this work whose title page is inscribed "a Sacred Oratorio in Score, with all the additional alterations; Composed in the year 1741 by G. F. Handel." Facing the page is an elaborate drawing of the composer.

Companion piece to this volume are two other compositions: "Acis and Galatea, in Score composed by Mr. Handel" (selling then, 1807, for 15 shillings); and "Judas Macchabaeus," which cost one pound, five shillings.

Of greater local interest is a leather-bound book containing the first music printed from type in America. This is "The Worcester Collection of Sacred Harmony, an Introduction to the Grounds of Musick; and Rules for Learners." This was printed in Worcester, Mass., in 1788. Page 1 starts out with a dissertation on "the scale of musical notes, commonly called the gamut." It is reported the Society has declined an offer of $1,800 for this small volume.

Another larger volume, printed in England in 1784 and brought to this country in 1793, when it was acquired by one Samuel Holyoke, is "A Treatise on the Art of Music, in which the Elements of Harmony and Air are practically considered."

Running through the dusty collection one is surprised to come upon a hand-written lesson book of early violin studies used by Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, and so labeled. This is "The Art of the Violin, or an Accurate Method of Learning to Play Well on that Instrument." A subtitle notes the exercises are "original compositions by the celebrated Geminiani."

Of the beginning of the Society, the records note that Johann Christian Gottlieb Graupner was a teacher of pianoforte and of music generally in Boston at the turn of the century. He engraved music for his pupils and others and kept a salesroom in his house on Franklin Street, then four houses down from Washington on the left. He also had a small music hall in his home.

In 1810 he organized a Philharmonic Society. This was a group of about 16 musicians, mostly amateur, who met each Saturday evening to practice Haydn's symphonies and other numbers, for their own amusement. Graupner had been in Haydn's orchestra and he conducted the group while playing the double bass. He did the same for a little orchestra in the Federal Street Theater. His favorite instrument was the oboe which he played in Haydn's orchestra in London when the master brought out the 12 famous symphonies in 1791-92.

Founding of Society

It was during an interval in a performance of the Philharmonic that the conductor, George Cushing, Augustus Peabody, Matthew S. Parker, and John Dodd decided to invite 11 other prominent Bostonians to meet with them in Mr. Graupner's hall and organize a musical society. This was the origin of the Handel and Haydn Society, the founders meeting March 30, 1815, and in April electing officers.

On Dec. 17, Walter Kidder will sing the title role. He has appeared for 11 years as soloist in the annual performance of "The Messiah" by the Society. Mr. Kidder has sung this role in America 100 times. Other soloists will be Meriel Blanchard, soprano; Louise Bernhardt, contralto; and Harold Haugh, tenor. The presentation will be under the direction of Dr. Thompson Stone.

Official Hits Any Change Of Child Bureau

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and her aides in the Federal Labor Department will vigorously oppose any attempt to remove the Children's Bureau from the Department, Verne Zimmer, Chief of the Division of Labor Standards of the Department, declared here today.

Mr. Zimmer was one of a dozen speakers at a conference on industrial problems sponsored by the Division of Industry of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and held at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

In an interview prior to his address, Mr. Zimmer commented on reports that the Children's Bureau might be transferred to the Federal Security Agency, headed by Paul McNutt. The fact that the United States Employment Service already has been taken from the Labor Department under the Federal reorganization proceedings has given aides in the Department considerable alarm.

"We will resent the taking of the Children's Bureau out of the Labor Department," said Mr. Zimmer. "The economic status of the worker is directly reflected in the welfare of the children. While we have little or no child labor problem today, the effect on the children of inadequate housing, poor working conditions of the wage-earner, or any other possible adverse factors, affect the welfare of the child in the home."

The Labor Department official denied reports of a personal feud between President Roosevelt and Secretary Perkins.

"There is no implication, to my knowledge, that the President is antagonistic to the Labor Department. For the first time in six years, he invited the national annual labor conference (held in Washington Nov. 13, 14, 15) to his office."

(This conference consists of state labor department officials meeting under auspices of the Federal Labor Department.)

Two phases of the housing problem were discussed at the conference by Prof. John E. Burchard, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Jacob Crane, of Washington, Assistant Administrator of the United States Housing Authority.

Quoddy People Get Fresh Grip On Prosperity

Small seasonal industries help, tourist trade is brisk and war has made sardine business hum.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALAIS, Maine—Industrial conditions in Washington County now look better than at any time since the Quoddy Tidal Project folded up. There is room for improvement: many persons are still on relief and tax collections are slow, but the outlook is encouraging and the bulk of people here are beginning to take a brighter view of things.

Considerable emphasis is placed on small seasonal industries. There are numerous blueberry canneries throughout the area, and although because of unusual dryness this season's blueberry crop was smaller, there was a fair market. A blueberry factory in Harrintgon, as a sideline, recently started canning a few clams. Because the war has made a considerable market this season's sardine pack has been the largest in several years. Eastport's three sardine factories have had unusually long seasons and one of them has packed sizable quantities of fish-hash.

"Pearls" From Fish

Some enterprising businessmen in Lubec, the eastern-most town in the United States, have started an entirely new industry—the production from ordinary fish scales of a substance known as essence of pearl. This material is used in the manufacture of buttons, knife handles and the like. The formula is a secret. In Jonesport, they have just undertaken the production of peat on a considerable scale.

For the past several years the holiday season has become a busy time for farmers and woodsmen in this area. This is the time when thousands of Christmas trees are shipped to Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Hundreds of carloads are shipped from Washington County. This year, Calais expects to ship about 38 carloads; a part of the Calais shipments will come from nearby points just across the Canadian border.

In 1936 when the Quoddy tidal power project came abruptly to an end things in Washington County down in eastern Maine almost ceased to move. For years the region, which had been left in serious straits by the passing of the shipbuilding and granite industries and the decline of lumbering, the fisheries, and the sardine factories, had almost lived on the hope that some day Quoddy would be built.

The Hope That Glimmered

At last the hope seemed to be realized; construction on the vast tidal power project was begun in the summer of 1935. For a time things flourished, but along in the summer of the following year, with appropriations spent and no more money forthcoming, the project petered out.

The region was left high and dry, and many persons were deeply discouraged. Local business was in a bad way. However, the Downeasters wasted little time moaning their lot. Quoddy enthusiasts began an energetic fight on behalf of the project, a fight which still continues.

The WPA and CCC did something toward alleviating conditions. Several of the buildings in Quoddy Village, originally built to house workers on the project, were turned over to the NYA for an industrial school which proved a great success and is still going strong. The county and local chambers of commerce got busy. Good summer tourist seasons have helped things along, as have large camping parties in the fall. The pulp and paper industry has shown some improvement. During the past few months the small shoe factory in Calais has been operating almost at capacity. And so a new start has been made toward a better future.

Textile Strike Hinges on Vote

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 4 (AP)—Asserting "we cannot wait any longer," Joseph A. Salerno, Massachusetts director of the Textile Workers Union of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations), called upon Union members today to decide whether to strike or arbitrate wage differences with the American Woolen Company.

"We must act now," Mr. Salerno said in a radio address. He set Dec. 9 as the day for a mass meeting here of workers. Mr. Salerno's demand for action followed the American Woolen Company's refusal to grant restoration of a 12½ per cent wage cut made last year.

Mr. Salerno reported to a meeting of 50 delegates from New England locals that the company contended that other firms would not follow in restoring cuts and that business had fallen off after an early fall pick-up.

The Union official said delegates from New England, New York, and Pennsylvania locals would meet in Boston Dec. 6 to consider a Union-sponsored arbitration plan.

Fisk Strike Ends

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 4 (AP)—One thousand workers of the Fisk Rubber Corporation, all members of the Textile Workers Union of America, returned to work today after a two weeks strike.

Boston $50 Richer But Can't Tell Why

Boston was $50 richer today following receipt of a postal money order for that amount.

A brief, scrawled note tucked into the envelope merely said: "Please find money order for $50. This is for the "Conscience Fund." The name is fictitious.

The note was signed "John Smith," and a Jamaica Plain address was given, The letter was mailed from Hyde Park.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and other city officials, said they could give no explanation for the action.

Cities Summon Voters to Mark Mayoral Ballot

Voters in eight Massachusetts cities will elect Mayors and other officials tomorrow; while in two others, school committeemen and aldermen or councilors will be named.

State-wide interest is centered upon the Newburyport Mayoralty contest, where Andrew J. (Bossy) Gillis, former fiery-voiced Mayor, is attempting a political comeback against Mayor James F. Carens, who is seeking his second term. Two years ago, Mr. Gillis and Mayor Carens were also election opponents. Unlike his previous spectacular campaigns, Mr. Gillis has been conducting a quiet fight, hoping thus to sweep back into office.

Another political comeback is being attempted in Brockton, where Lawrence E. Crowley, former Mayor, is seeking the Brockton Chief Executive post against Mayor Fred D. Rowe. Mr. Crowley figured prominently in the administration of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, when the latter nominated him to the post of Judge of Probate and Insolvency for Plymouth County and the Executive Council refused to confirm the appointment.

Mayor Anthony J. Stonina of Chicopee is making a bid for a fourth term. His opponents are Leo J. Senecal, former State Representative, and Ralph B. Rich member of the Board of Assessors.

The Gloucester election finds Mayor Sylvester F. Whalen seeking another term. His opponent is John R. Cahill, Jr.

In Holyoke, Mayor William P. Yoerg is not running for re-election. The post is being sought by five candidates—Henry J. Toepfert, former Mayor; Joseph E. Lucey, former Deputy State Income Tax Assessor; Roland Peltier, member of the Board of Aldermen; Representative Laurence W. Law, and Henry J. Arel.

The Northampton Mayoralty opponents are Kenneth H. Hemenway, son of a law partner of the late President Calvin Coolidge, Republican; and Charles J. O'Connor, Democrat. Mr. Hemenway defeated Mayor William H. Feiker in the Republican caucus.

In Salem, Mayor Edward A. Coffey is unopposed for re-election.

A close fight is expected in Taunton, where Mayor Arthur E. Poole is seeking a third term. His opponent is John E. Fitzgerald, City Auditor, who in the primary obtained only 29 votes less than the Mayor.

Haverhill elects two Aldermen and two members of the School Committee, while Quincy voters name six Councilors and two members of the School Committee.

Harvard Poetry Center Expands

Increased interest in poetry among undergraduates, and the acquisition of a number of valuable new manuscript collections, have led Harvard to expand its present poetry center on the top floor of Widener Library, Keyes DeW. Metcalf, Director of the Library, announced.

The Woodberry Room, present center for the University's rare poetry collection, was endowed in 1931 by Henry H. Flagler of New York in memory of George E. Woodberry, Harvard '77, one of Mr. Flagler's teachers at Columbia University. Present alteration and expansion is also being done ata Mr. Flagler's expense.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly colder with lowest temperature in the lower 30's tonight: Tuesday fair; moderate to fresh westerly and northwest winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Tuesday.

Vermont: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Tuesday fair.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; colder in southeast portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, slightly colder tonight; Tuesday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong west and northwest winds; weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period Dec. 4 to Dec. 9, 1939, Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Moderately cold at the beginning of the week; rains and warmer Monday night or Tuesday, and again Thursday or Friday. Colder Wednesday, colder Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	43	Minneapolis	23	19
Chicago	30	30	New Orleans	53	48
Denver	32	31	New York	37	37
Helena	38	34	Norfolk	34	34
Kansas City	36	32	Philadelphia	36	35
Los Angeles	62	57	San Francisco	54	53
Miami	45	42	Washington	38	36

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Dec. 4.
B—Minimum, Dec. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:10 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Tuesday, 5:49 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:43 p. m.

Boston Survey Group Claims Large Savings

Report to Mayor Tobin indicates hundreds of thousands of dollars cut from city costs.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been saved Boston taxpayers through modernizing the city's business methods, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's Survey Committee declared today in a report describing the agency's money and work saving activities since its inception nearly two years ago.

The report, signed by Leo F. Foster, director, and his assistant, Fred A. Moncewicz, and handed to the press by Mayor Tobin, was compiled to meet charges by City Councilors that the committee is not worth what it costs, and to insure passage of a new appropriation of $25,000 to continue the agency's work, which is scheduled for consideration by City Council this afternoon. The Council tabled this order two weeks ago.

Prominent in the six-page, single-spaced digest of improvements the committee lists the transformation of a continuous deficit in the water income division totaling $434,000, for the four years ending in 1937, into a net surplus of $655,000 for the single year 1938. This improvement was made by the introduction of the trickle system to enforce payment of unpaid bills

This action avoided a boost in water rates of at least 10 per cent, Mayor Tobin declared recently.

"A general survey of the consumption of food, ice and fuel at Long Island, Deer Island, City Hospital and the sanitorium, and the initiation of uniform methods of purchasing, have resulted in a decreased cost to the city of $220,445.48 for these items for the first 10 months of 1939 as compared with the first 10 months of 1937," the Committee declared.

More than $12,000 has been saved since April 1938 through changes in telephone service and in City Hospital welfare department and elsewhere, the statement continues

The committee was initiated on Feb. 13, 1938, under the direction of Major Richard Whitcomb. Major Whitcomb later resigned and Mr. Foster was appointed to his place in the spring of this year.

Self-Support Advised on State

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 4 (AP)—Application of big business bookkeeping to public affairs finds the Granite State heading down the road of Government serfdom "unless the present trend" in its economics is checked. In a report to a Commission studying the State's financial picture, Samuel Crowther, author and journalist, says that a balance sheet and income account for the year 1936 shows the State's people to have become collectively poorer, business and government to have operated at a loss, and incomes to have been distributed downward.

As chairman of the executive committee of a State Commission authorized by the Legislature and financed by contributions from nearly a dozen corporations and several individuals, Mr. Crowther declares that many of the results of the study are "of national importance."

The double-entry bookkeeping approach to the State's problems, according to the report, discloses, first, that indirect or "hidden" taxes amount to at least 10.8 cents in every dollar spent by consumers, and direct taxes to 7.1 cents, a total of 17.9 cents; and brings out, second, that while the people had saved $13,761,000, their savings were outweighed by a net loss of $17,750,000 on the part of business (including agriculture), banking and Government—making the people "poorer by $3,989,000 as a result of the year's operations."

Dolan's Status Defined by Court

In connection with his investigation of Charles Street Jail, at the request of Sheriff Frederick R. Sullivan, Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Corrections, today called on Judge Frederick W. Fosdick to determine the status of prisoners serving sentences for contempt of court.

The reference was specifically to J. Walter Quinn, Edmund L. Dolan and Robert E. Dinsmore, whom Judge Fosdick sentenced for contempt of court growing out of prosecution of Dolan's Legal Securities Corporation for "secret profits" allegedly taken by Dolan on securities sold to the city.

The Commissioner, it is understood, was informed by the court that such prisoners, who are under the court's jurisdiction, have no privileges not enjoyed by other prisoners except that they cannot be compelled to perform hard labor.

Tobin to Honor Eberly

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will tender a luncheon at the Parker House on Saturday, Dec. 9, to Commander-in-Chief George A. Eberly, of the United Spanish War Veterans, on his official visit here, it was announced this morning.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. With Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Three After Three," musical comedy. Simone Simon, Mitzi Green, Mary Brian, and Stepin Fetchit. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"When We Are Married," by J. B. Priestley. With Estelle Winwood, Alison Skipworth, J. C. Nugent, Percy Kilbride, and Ann Andrews. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Anna Neagle in "Nurse Edith Cavell." 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "News Is Made at Night," with Preston Foster. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Under-Pup," with Gloria Jean. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Intermezzo," with Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55.

Exeter—
"Nurse Edith Cavell," starring Anna Neagle. 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. Also "Hawiian Nights," with Johnny Downs and Mary Carlisle. 2, 4:55, 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"On Dress Parade," featuring the Dead End Kids. Fenway: 2:25, 5:05, 7:45, 10:25. Paramount: 9, 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also "Main Street Lawyer," with Edward Ellis and Anita Louise. Fenway: 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Escape From Yesterday," featuring Annabella. 1:20, 3:20, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also "The Ski Chase." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"20,000 Men a Year," with Randolph Scott and Preston Foster. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Also "Day-time Wife," featuring Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 10:10 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.

Metropolitan—
"Rulers of the Sea," featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Margaret Lockwood. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan in City of Darkness," featuring Sidney Toler and Lynn Bari. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:25.

Normandie—
"Buried Alive." Also "In Name Only," with Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis.

Repertory—
"Invitation to Happiness," with Fred MacMurray and Irene Dunne. Also "Topper Takes a Trip," featuring Constance Bennett. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"That's Right, You're Wrong," with Kay Kyser, Adolphe Menjou and Lucille Ball. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 7:55, 10:40. Stage show: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Too Busy to Work," with the Jones Family. Scollay 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Football Review." Story of Death Bomb, Blue Danube waltzes, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheim—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Another Thin Man." Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "Winter Carnival," with Ann Sheridan. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 5, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
"The Dark Angel," with Fredric March and Merle Oberon. 9:36 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Stop, Look and Love." 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

Tremont—
"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney. Also Irene Dunne in "Love Affair." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 a. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Rains Came," featuring Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy, and George Brent. Also "Miracles for Sale," featuring Robert Young and Florence Rice. Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Uptown—
"Everything's On Ice," starring Irene Dare. 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Jamaica Inn," starring Charles Laughton. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

University—
Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray in "Honeymoon in Bali." 3, 6:20, 9:35. Also Jackie Cooper in "What a Life." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Simon Barer, piano soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Egyptian Crafts by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Concert by Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Radio—Page 12

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Maine Democrats Sounded Out On McNutt for the Presidency

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Democratic leaders in Maine were sounded out, this week, by three workers in the interests of Paul V. McNutt's candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination. They called on party leaders in Portland, Lewiston and Waterville, making clear in each instance that their mission was one of good will rather than any attempt to deliberately pave the way toward pledging delegates for Mr. McNutt whose candidacy they explained is definitely contingent upon President Roosevelt's declining to seek a third term.

Their visit was the first activity in Democratic ranks. The trio included Frank McHale, Mr. McNutt's campaign manager; Chief Justice Michael L. Fansler of Indiana and Oscar Ewing. At Portland they held a conference with Fulton J. Redman, former publisher of the Portland Evening News, only candidate, so far, for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. At Lewiston former Governor Louis J. Brann and U. S. District Attorney John D. Clifford met with them and at Waterville they saw F. Harold Dubord.

Textile Mills

Reflecting the upswing in the textile industry are employment and payroll figures for the Lewiston mills showing that both increased for November over the preceding month. Lewiston textile plants had an average of 6,650 employed in November, an increase of 500 over October while payrolls for November in the city's textile industry totaled $173,939, representing an increase of $9,827 over October and about $37,000 over November, 1938. Work in the textile centers is reported steady and likely to remain that way for some period.

Special Session

Four reasons now are being advanced purporting to show that there is definite need for a special session of the State Legislature. Republican leaders are now listed among exponents of a special session but Governor Barrows continues to remain cold to the proposition. Four reasons advanced to date include:

To repeal or amend the auto title tax law before it seriously impairs the popularity of the Republican administration.

To take care of a mounting deficit in the Health and Welfare Department.

To amend Social Security laws to conform with Federal regulations.

To provide additional funds for highways so that 1941 work will not have to be curtailed because of the defeat of the bond issue.

While Governor Barrows has given no indication he intends to heed the general barrage of suggestions that he call the Legislature into session, some point out that the Governor in declaring no emergency necessitating Legislative attention existed, added "this year," and that less than a month remains of "this year." Special session advocates would be fully as well satisfied if the special session came the first of 1940, although this would be too late to change the auto title law in time to alleviate the confusion of the late December registration rush.

Finnish Relief Group Organized

At a meeting originally scheduled to celebrate Finland's 22 years of independence, members of the Greater Boston Finnish-American Club gathered at Temple Hall, Allston, yesterday, to plan assistance for their beleaguered country. A Greater Boston Finnish Relief Committee was formed and two representatives to the newly organized Finnish Relief Committee were appointed.

Oskari Tokoi, first Premier of Finland after the fall of the Czarist regime, now editor of the Finnish newspaper Raivaaja in Fitchburg, Mass., told the audience, "Russia will find Finland a good deal more stubborn than another Poland. It will take six months to subdue the Finns, maybe more. The Finnish armies will fight until the end, or until aid comes to assist them in preserving their freedom."

Labor Peace Won For Fish Trade

Now that the National Labor Relations Board has certified the Commercial Telegraphers Union, Marine Division, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, as the sole collective bargaining agency for radio operators on vessels operated by 13 New England fishing companies, the Boston fishing trade is looking for restoration of peace in that branch of the industry.

Internal dissension in the past has sometimes made it necessary to tie up vessels because the fishermen—members of an A. F. of L. affiliate—objected to a radio man aboard ship who belonged to a unit of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Most of the fishing vessel radio men were A. F. of L. men, however. Now the NLRB reports that in a secret ballot, 38 votes were cast for the A. F. of L., 10 for the American Communications Association (C. I. O.), two were challenged and one was for neither.

The companies affected are: Booth Fisheries Corporation, John Chisholm Vessels Co., General Seafoods Corp., Haskins Fish Co., Trawler Hecla, Inc., Trawler Maris Stella, Inc., Massachusetts Trawling Co., R. O'Brien and Co., Ocean Trawling Corp., O'Hara Bros Co., Inc., F. J. O'Hara and Sons, Inc., Portland Trawling Co., and the Usen Trawling Co.

Boston Imports Reach New Peaks

Port of Boston Business

In the largest upward surge for over a year the imports of the Port of Boston reached new peaks last week it was disclosed today in figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. In one day alone there were 13 vessels arriving in Boston from foreign ports most of them completely laden with rich and valuable cargoes from all parts of the world.

Wool receipts continue to soar above levels of last year and are already 2,500,000 pounds greater this fiscal year than for the corresponding period a year ago. Last week's collection of duties was nearly double that of the corresponding week a year ago.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Dec. 2, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$3,924,616	$1,746,840
Imports for warehouse	1,394,467	408,750
Withdrawn from warehouses for consumption	671,322	347,641
Duties collected	619,700	326,573
Wool Imports (lbs.)	4,700,402	339,023
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Dec. 2	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	31,290,652	16,609,632
Duties collected	$11,616,330	$9,107,155

HAMMOND ORGANS

Ideal instrument for the home. Four new models on display at

M. Steinert & Sons

JEROME F. MURPHY, President

162 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Steinert Hall HANcock 1900

PEPPERMINT STICK ICE CREAM

The Perfect Holiday Dessert

Delicious, when served with Chocolate Sauce

it's HOOD'S

DECEMBER SPECIAL

BUY IT AT YOUR NABOR HOOD DEALER'S

Makes Blooms to Order

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Follen Cabot

Boston woman, whose hobby is making realistic hand-colored artificial flowers, shown forming a spray of orchids in her home studio in River Street, Beacon Hill.

Bostonian Is Deft With Paper

Down on River Street back of the brick church on Charles, at the head of some steep, narrow winding stairs, grow the most amazing flowers from all over the globe—the blue of the American morning-glory, the yellow-flecked-with-brown of a rare orchid—any and every sort of flower—and they spring to life on order.

Certainly they are natural-looking artificial flowers. There is magic in the imagination of a garden lover, cleverness indeed that out of Japanese fiber paper, a few tools and accessories, and a little skillfully applied water color, beauty is brought to pass.

About 18 years ago Mrs. Follen Cabot began making these flowers, mostly for her own amusement. She began with roses, which apparently are much the simplest to construct, and from there branched out.

Today Mrs. Cabot's hobby pays dividends, and her unusual flowers are much in demand by various hostesses and homemakers. She makes dainty sprays, vines and big hibiscus, too. Walking into her home workshop, it is as though the doors of Horticultural Hall had just opened to one on an unusual floral exhibit, and, for just perhaps half a moment, one wonders, even while admiring the display, if there are no copies of these originals. It rather comes to one with a start that these are not models drawn by nature, but clever duplicates, fashioned by a deft hand.

Organizing Club Of Italian Women

To help Italian women in Boston to become citizens, to speak the English language, and to vote intelligently, Miss Emilia Ippolito, a Back Bay vocal teacher, is forming a Women's Italo-American Citizens' Club. The first organization meeting of the club was held yesterday in Miss Ippolito's studio at 12 Huntington Avenue.

Miss Ippolito was moved to form the club after she was compelled to re-seek her American citizenship, having lost it by marriage to an alien. Upon talking with the immigration and naturalization authorities at the Federal Building, she became convinced that many of her own race would have trouble meeting the requirements for citizenship.

The announced purposes of the club are: to give Italian women the opportunity to use their votes sensibly; to select the proper persons as political candidates who will be an asset to the nationality; and to help Italian women to prepare themselves to take their examinations to become American citizens.

N. H. Trustees Slated to Meet

Francis M. McKeown, Chairman of the Department of Public Utilities, said today the Board of Trustees of the New Haven Railroad would hold an important meeting in Boston late this afternoon preparatory to issuing a statement of the Railroad's position on the D. P. U. order directing the New Haven to open 72 closed stations in Massachusetts.

If the New Haven Railroad fails to comply with the order to open 72 stations on the Boston & Providence and Old Colony lines, the Attorney General's office will seek to compel the openings by a decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, it was announced.

Whether the New Haven plans to comply has not been announced. The deadline is Thursday, Dec. 7. If the 72 stations are not opened by that day, the Attorney General's office will seek a writ of mandamus from the State Supreme Court compelling the New Haven to comply with the D. P. U. order.

If court action is necessary to enforce the order, the burden placed upon the Attorney General's office is to prove to the High Court that the D. P. U. order is reasonable, according to Edward A Pecce, Assistant Attorney General who has been working on this case for two years.

Another angle to the case, the effort of the Attorney General's office to enforce the D. P. U. order directing the New Haven to reopen eight stations on the Yarmouth to Provincetown line, will reach the Supreme Court Dec. 6. Edward O. Proctor, First Assistant Attorney General, will ask the Court to direct that these stations be reopened.

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Post Office Issues Plea To Mail Early

Annual resumption of that smallest of American industries—counting the shopping days to Christmas — resumes today with the announcement by these "Gallups" of trivial things that there are only 18 shopping days left.

While this anouncement may come as no great surprise to the American public the Post Office Department believes that it will be a surprise if it is not remembered. So, in its annual holiday mailing bulletin, the Post Offices remind the public again to shop and mail early. The volume of mail increases 200 per cent during this period, and it is a physical impossibility to handle it a few days before the holiday, the bulletin states.

"Mail your cards and gifts at least 10 days before the holiday according to the distance they must be sent and you will make certain they are received at their destination ahead of time." The bulletin adds Post Office employees also will be able to spend the holidays with their families as well.

The last mailing dates to assure delivery of parcels by the regular mails before Christmas, the bulletin says, are Dec. 14 for Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington. The next three days are the "deadlines" for mails in the States moving progressively eastward.

If you do mail late, use of a special delivery stamp will assure delivery on Christmas Day, if mailed at the proper time, according to the bulletin. Rates for packages are 15 cents up to two pounds, 25 cents over two and up to 10 pounds, and 35 cents for packages over 10 pounds.

Air mail, another rapid method of transport, is six cents an ounce anywhere in the United States and the pound rate is 96 cents. The air rates to Hawaii, the Canal Zone, Alaska and Puerto Rico are progressively higher, though equally attractive.

Foreign air mail is 30 cents a half ounce. Lightweight stationery and cards are being sold now at department stores and stationery shops to take advantage of these rates. Mail should reach New York in ample time for the Saturday and Tuesday flights of the trans-Atlantic Clipper planes.

Transpacific mails should reach San Francisco in ample time for the Tuesday flights of the flying boats to Honolulu, Guam and Hongkong.

Transatlantic mails are dispatched from Lisbon, Portugal, and the French government has inaugurated a special service to Lisbon in order that mail destined for France may reach Paris quickly.

Radio 'Step-Up' Allowed

Two New England radio stations were among several granted power increases last week by the Federal Communications Commission Station WDRC at Hartford, Conn., was authorized to increase its night power from 1,000 to 5,000 watts, employing directional antenna both day and night.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that Thanksgiving and all its preparing is over . . . it is perhaps time that you gave a little thought to your own self. We mean your wardrobe. After all, there are a couple more holidays about to descend upon you, and we can think of nothing more disconcerting than to find that, while you have been giving all your time to getting things ready, your guests have obviously been giving some time to holiday clothes. Which means that you, as the hostess, present rather a woebegone look . . . just because you think you didn't have the time for yourself.

As a little number that will be just the thing to keep in your closet, to dash into after the last pie has come out of the oven . . . we suggest one of those good-looking printed rayon jersey dresses that Filene has for a matter of something like $19.95. This is the silk jersey that's so smooth and soft; to say nothing of sleek. They're unusual, in that they are made up in Persian prints, touching on the designs such as you saw on your grandmother's old Paisley shawl; and all in rich colors. In two or three patterns, but we liked the one with the V-neck best, because of the way the bustle sash tied in back. And if this isn't enough to induce you, then we might add that there is also a matching Carmen Miranda turban that goes with each frock. And they're included in that price!

Those "Snoozies" Just the Thing

We wouldn't tell little Horace if we were you . . . but the fact is that now that Jordan Marsh have themselves all fixed up with nothing less than a bridge across Avon Street (hurray!) and electric stairways through their annex (hoopala!) you can do the store, from top to bottom and back again, in something like four minutes flat! Just the plain idea of it is fun. Anyhow, what we're getting at is this . . . if you have a young girl in your family who insists on sleeping out on the porch all during the winter (we know a girl who does; that's why we thought of it) she's going to want a pair of those warm "Snoozies" that keep her all encased from neck to foot. They're really pajamas with feet; that's what they are. And they come in pink, blue, or white. Around $1.59 usually. They've been having a special on them, though. At the same time, the same girl might be interested in their Hollywood Sock. Because it's a rayon and wool knit affair that looks and fits just about like a sock . . . except that it has a little thin leather sole. It comes right up over the ankle, and it'll be just the thing for her to wear when she comes in from winter sports, and sits around in slacks. They're $2.95.

Period Gowns Are Attractive

Personally, we like the gaiety and Mardi Gras effect that gets around in shops when they let their salesgirls doll up in period costumes and such. Like the way the pretty girls at the Early American Old Spice things looked recently, when we were in R. H. Stearns. All dressed up in gowns of that period. This "Old Spice" counter is a grand solution to the gift problem, because it has all kinds of yummy smelling things, packaged most attractively. And the prices are reasonable, too. Some of the sets this year are in little wood veneer bureaus, and when you've used up the innards, you have a box for thread or something. Copies of old salt boxes . . . the kind your grandmother kept back of the kitchen stove . . . scoop and all, contain bath salts. And then there are those spicy pomander balls to hang in closets, and after-shave lotions for the men, lovely toilet waters, and don't forget the old shaving mug for papa. All done up with an old clipper ship on the outside!

Speaking of Stearns reminds us of those monogrammed leather memorandum books that come all equipped with a "Slencil"; which is the flattest pencil you ever saw. So flat it'll all fit in the vest pocket, and you'd never know the difference. The Slencil has a clip that fixes it right onto the book. Monogramming takes a little time, so you must allow for it. Complete $1.50. At Filene's and Stearns and all around.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Pitcairn Island Folk Contented

More ships are calling each year at Pitcairn Island, famed South Seas refuge where mutineers from the Bounty settled, but life remains simple for the 216 inhabitants. David A. Young, great-great-grandson of Midshipman Young, one of the 18th century mariners on the seized ship, reports this fact in the current issue of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Review.

Describing present day conditions, Mr. Young writes that discontent should be at a minimum because "everyone here owns his own home, farm and fruit trees, and has a chance to earn a little cash."

Goats constitute the principal meat supply. A catch of fish is dumped into a community fishery for all to share. Farm work is done by hand as there are neither horses nor tractors. Little cultivation is necessary because the soil is rich and all sorts of tropical vegetables and fruits are raised in such abundance that "much of the fruit rots on the trees or the ground."

Snakes are unknown. There are no song birds, and very few wild flowers.

Women of the island weave the pandanus leaf into fans, napkin rings, wall pockets for letters, and baskets. The men carve wood, specializing Mr. Young says, on models of the Bounty.

Hood Gets Tax Refund

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has refunded $38,891 to H. P. Hood and Sons, Inc., Boston, on 1936-37 income and undistributed profits taxes.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatic sketch	Reggie Childs' Orch.	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	'Gene and Glenn': songs	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Drama; music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	reports; news	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sports talk
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Collegiate Reporter	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	The Trawling Gordons
8:00 "Tune-up Time":	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author! Author!": John	Harpers' Varieties
8:15 vocalists; orch.	Holmes": sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Chapman, m. c.	Texas Ramblers
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Variety show	"Symphonic Strings"
8:45 Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	Variety show	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers.
9:00 Theater: Anita	Al and Lee Reiser's Or-	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Address by Senator	"Concert Melodies"
9:15 Louise, Bob Burns	chestra; vocalists	program	David I. Walsh	"Concert Melodies"
9:30 in "A Man to Remember"	"Harvey and Dell"	Alec Templeton Time:	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
9:45	"Music Graphs"	piano; chorus; orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Gene and Glenn"	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	nentals Quartet: orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports: news	John Collier, Commis-	"G Men in Action"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dance Music
10:45 Music; weather	sioner of Indian Affairs	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Bradley Kincaid	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour: talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	"Five Star Salute"
8:15 Shopping talk	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30 "Jimmie and Dick"	Variety Hour: talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Colorado Ramblers"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	"Colorado Ramblers"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 American School of	"Musical Clock"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 the Air	"Harvey and Dell"	"Alice Blair"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Serial drama	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream": sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Household talk	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Romance of Flowers"
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	Serial sketch	"The Road of Life"	Milton Kaye, organist	Elaine Marves, songs
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Frank Gelinas, songs	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	Justin Sandridge, piano
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News: Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	Singing Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	Sports forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	"Tone Tapestries"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Household talk	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Vocalist; organ
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Mastersingers"	Household talk	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Vocalist; organ
2:00 Serial sketch	"Gallant American	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	Johnny Hart, songs
2:15 Serial sketch	Women": drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	Ed Fitzgerald	"Tex and Slim"
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	Red River Dave	Piano soloist
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Army Band	Hymn recital	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	'Music for Every Child'	Sport reports
3:15 "Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	'Music for Every Child'	'Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"On With the Dance"	Pepper Young's Family	Drake University Sym-	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Women's speaker	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"	phony Orchestra	Organ recital
4:00 Eddie Lee	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:15 "About Us"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Mischa Borr Ensemble	Sports reports
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Two Keyboards"	"Consolaires"
4:45 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00 Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Midstream": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Drama; music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Forecasts; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	"News Reporter"	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45 "Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris's Orchestra
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orch.	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three": Fred	Dramatized news	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Cole's Quiz"	"Dance Time"	Government talk	"Silent People": drama
8:00 "Big Town": with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.:	Tito Schipa, tenor; An-	Operatic Airs
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	tonini's Orchestra	Al Booris's Orchestra
8:30 "Tuesday Night	"Information, Please":	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Party": war news	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloist	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:00 "We, the People"	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	Frank Crumit; Julia	Raymond Gram Swing	WMEX Camera Club
9:15 "We, the People"	variety program	Sanderson; quiz	Basil O'Connor, talk	tonio, director
9:30 Bob Crosby and his	"Meet Mr. Weeks": with	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45 orchestra; soloists	guest speaker	Molly": music	Third period, Bruins-	tonio, director
10:00 Concert in Rhythm:	Secretary of State Cor-	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Americans hockey	News Service
10:15 songs; orchestra	dell Hull	land; orchestra	game, Frank Ryan	Dance Parade
10:30 Sports; news	"Gene and Glenn"	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Toronto Symphony Or-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	"Waltz Time"	house": drama; music	chestra; chorus	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Jan Garber's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jan Garber's Orchestra	Al Booris's Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orch.	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	Dance music
11:45 P. Whiteman's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orch.	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc
11:00 WRUL 11.73mc

For Tuesday, Dec. 5

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:15 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: Lessons in English; news in Spanish.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7:00 p. m.—Military March. HAT4, 9.12 reg., 32.8 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Business Women; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Concert Orchestra. YV5RC, 5.9 meg., 51.7 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Musical Program. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Symphonic Concert. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Marimba of the National Police Force. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJN, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—12:15 a. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

N. E. Power Group Sets Up Radio Service

Amateur short-wave radio operators chalked up another credit mark today, with formal announcement by the New England Power Association, that it had completed duplicate short-wave radio stations at Millbury, and Shelbourne Falls, Mass.

For the decision to establish such stations followed the success experienced by the Power Association system in emergency communication between vital points through use of amateur short-wave radio operators during the 1938 hurricane and floods.

Completion of this work, Frank D. Comerford, Chairman of the Association declared today, is the first step in the system's program of providing emergency communication facilities. Step number two, which is expected to be completed soon, will link other focal points of the system by carrier-current telephony.

Millbury is the chief dispatching center of the power system, and Shelbourne Falls the pivotal point in the territory in which much of the system's power is produced by hydro plants on the Deerfield and Connecticut rivers.

The new stations, licensed by the Federal Communications Commission, are designated as commercial emergency stations, affording direct two-way radio contact between these points in event normal wire service is interrupted and, according to Mr. Comerford, will also provide an excellent nucleus for a short-wave set-up to make communication possible to all principal points in cases of emergencies. Call letters at Millbury are WAOJ and at Shelburne Falls WAOK.

Holland Envoy Visiting in Boston

The Netherlands may be likened to a peaceful city surrounded by warring tribes, Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Minister to the United States, said in an interview today.

Dr. Loudon, with Mrs. Loudon, the former Beatrice Candler Cobb of New York City, arrived in Boston last night for a two-day visit with prominent Dutch citizens resident in this area.

Dr. Loudon declined to discuss the Soviet-Finnish war, but did say he is very fond of Finnish people, some of whom he has known.

Today Dr. Loudon was received by Lieut. Gov. H. T. Cahill and Mayor Tobin. He will be the guest of honor at a dinner tonight at 7 at the Harvard Club. Plans for tomorrow include a meeting with Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, and Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College. At night he will be guest of honor at a reception given by the Netherlands Club of New England at the home of Dr. J. A. C. Fagginer Auer in Belmont. Dr. Loudon will return to Washington Wednesday.

4 Fliers Rescued In Guard Plane

ROCKPORT, Mass., Dec. 4 (AP)—Safe on shore after a night floating on the stormy Atlantic Ocean in their $60,000 amphibion, four Coast Guardsmen told today of a freak landing 16 miles at sea.

Forced by fog, darkness, and a dwindling fuel supply to abandon plans to land at the Salem base after a flight along the New England Coast, the fliers made a landing 16 miles off shore without damaging the plane.

After being towed into this port by the cutter Harriet Lane, one of three vessels sent to search for the plane after it radioed of its forced landing, Lieutenant Commander Roy L. Raney told of fog closing in on the plane as it flew over here.

The ocean damaged the plane's rudder, elevators, and stabilizers as it drifted approximately 20 miles in a generally northerly direction before the Harriet Lane found it by following a radio direction finder.

Dr. Marshall Is Named To Leading Music Posts

Dr. John Patten Marshall, Dean of Boston University's College of Music, has been appointed a member of the National Committee of Music Appreciation by Dr. Howard Hanson of the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N. Y., and a member of the Committee on High School and College Music Credits of the Music Educators National Conference by Committee Chairman M. Claude Rosenberry of the State Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa., it is announced by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University.

Dean Marshall has been professor at Boston University since 1903. When the University's College of Music was re-established in 1928, he was made its head.

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CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Priestley Play Opening Tonight—Concert by the Don Cossacks

Old Master Drawings Shown at Fogg Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

The Fogg Art Museum is showing in its special exhibition galleries Old Master Drawings. It is a hobby of the museum, the collection and exhibiting of preparatory sketches.

When we look at the pencillings and crayons and pen-and-ink sketches, we feel somehow as though we were having a personal introduction to the artist. He is apprehended in an informal or unprepared moment when he is seeking the appropriate form for an idea. He may fumble a line, change a detail, reshape a limb, and there they are before our eyes, both the first and the improved attempts. We may accordingly follow the artist in his thought and observe how he improves upon his own effort. All that is concealed in the perfection and "finish" of a completed painting.

There is something further that distinguishes the drawing; it is the freshness and spontaneity of the initial attempt. Seeing the small sketches confirms the mastery of their makers, for the great artist takes great pains over trifles, he can never be casual or careless.

We observe a drawing by the Flemish master, Breughel. How skillfully he has recorded the broad sweep of landscape as it unfolds before his eyes. Breughel was an artist who saw great force and beauty in the native scene. He had an eye for pertinent detail, but he also had a great sense of breadth and largeness.

Most of the drawings are portraits and figures. There are heads by P. P. Rubens, executed with a restless, nervous line; heads by Rembrandt, drawn with pen-and-ink, that reveal his acuteness of vision, and insistence on just the proper variation on line thickness or line direction.

Tiepolo was a great draughtsman, in fact he seems to have expressed himself fully with pen and wash. Pigment was not necessary. What clarity, what vivacity, what a living awareness in his small sketches. The drawings of Degas have their special idiom, too, with their odd perspectives and contrapuntal design. With Degas, drawing is of the essence of his painting—the implied line, the mutual play and counterthrust of lines. It is a more restless line than that of Modigliani, whose contours are set and pedantic, following the inspiration of geometric lines which bind concisely measured surfaces.

From these drawings we learn the personal inflection, the qualifying accents of these masters whose slighest sketches bear the sensitive imprint of their temperaments.

* * *

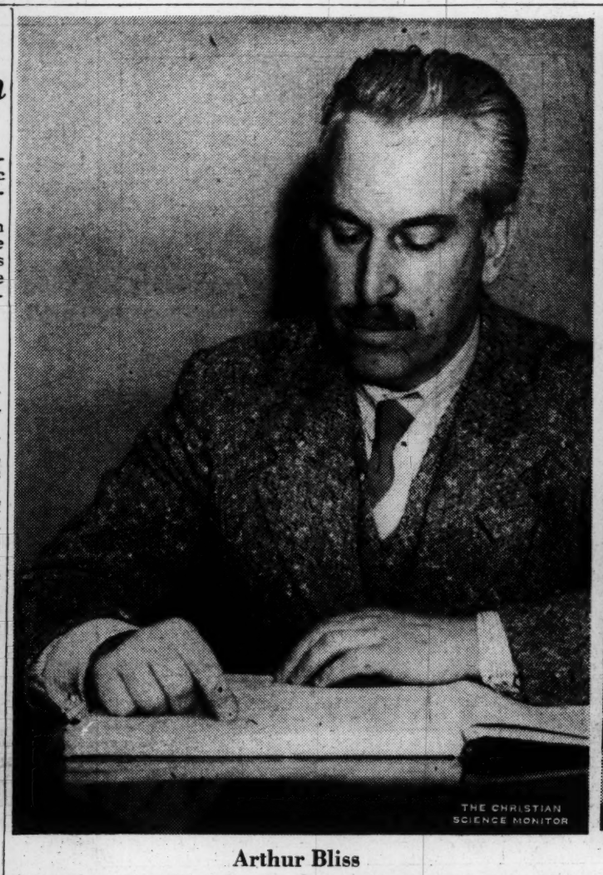
Art in Christmas Cards

From year to year there is occasion to observe some new tendency in decoration of Christmas cards.

The Society for Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street, is as good a place as any to study this interesting subject. The standards of handiwork there are high and salability remains an important attribute of the wares. The Christmas cards of 1939 are on the whole less austere than they have been. The Christmas theme is treated through decorative means, rather than clear illustration. More and more the decorators get away from the Old Master favorites (art museums are marketing reproductions of prints by Old Masters.) More designers favor animals, and woodland scenes, and starry skies. Walt Disney has given them the cue for their animals and the little birds and beasts are portrayed in the captivating manner of the "Snow White" animated cartoon.

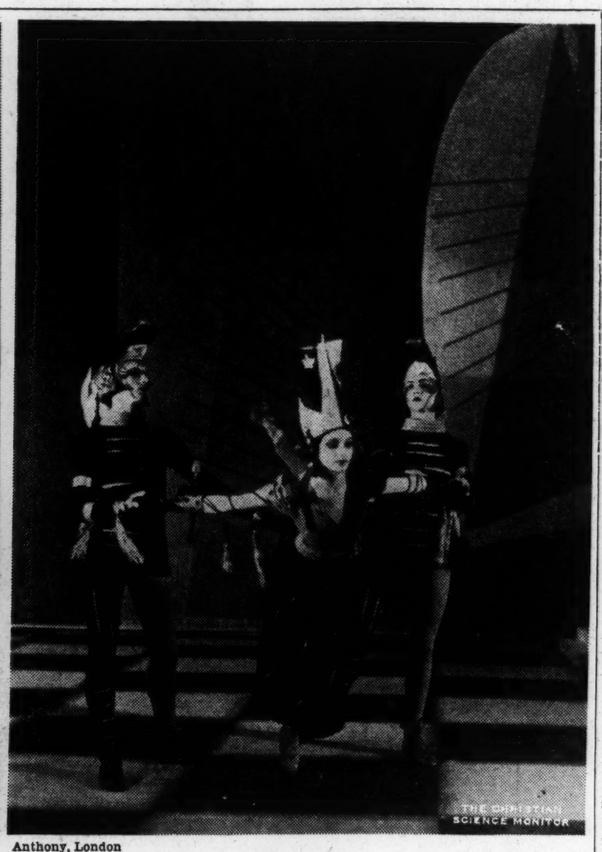
Holman's Print Shop is showing another kind of Christmas card. Mr. Holman, an indefatigable collector of prints, has selected dozens of little originals of etchings, engravings, mezzotints by recognized and even renowned print makers, and he has mounted them so that they can be made to serve as Christmas cards.

On view, incidentally, at his shop are some linoleum block prints in color by a young Bostonian, Louis Novak. The prints are ably made, representing with a good measure of realism familiar views about Boston. Time and practice will strengthen his drawing, and clarify his color objective, but he shows promise already as a skillful print maker.



Arthur Bliss

Composer who will conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra this evening and Tuesday afternoon.



Anthony, London

From the Ballet, 'Checkmate'

Scene from Arthur Bliss' Ballet as produced at the Vic-Wells Theater, Sadler's Wells, London. A suite from the ballet will be played under the composer's direction at the Boston Symphony concerts of this evening and Tuesday afternoon. The Black Queen shown is June Brae. The costumes and settings were designed by Ninette de Valois.

Rice Play for Boston?

"In all probability," according to the New York Times, Elmer Rice's new play, "Two on an Island," will open a fortnight's engagement in Boston on Jan. 8. The play has 40 characters and 11 scenes set on a turntable. Rehearsals are to start on Dec. 11 under the direction of the author, who is one of the Playwrights' Company.

J. Abresch

Emma Endres

Pianist to be heard at the Women's City Club Tuesday morning at 11. She will make her New York concert debut at Town Hall, Dec. 12.

Mischa Levitzki

Pianist, who will make his only Boston appearance this season Wednesday evening at Jordan Hall.

Opening Tonight

When We Are Married—At the Wilbur, beginning a two weeks' engagement. Production by Robert Henderson of a farce comedy by J. B. Priestley, with a cast including Estelle Winwood, Alison Skipworth, J. C. Nugent, Percy Kilbride, Ann Andrews, Marian Warring-Manley, Sally O'Neil, A. P. Kaye, Philip Tonge, Leona Powers, Henry Mowbray, Lee Parry, Carol Lorell, and Arthur Gould-Porter. Curtain at 8:30.

Ormandy Program

Eugene Ormandy has chosen the following program for the concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra in Symphony Hall on Jan. 13:

Suite from "Dido and Aeneas," Purcell-Paillet; Symphony in E flat, No. 39, Mozart; "Don Quixote," Strauss.

Shakespeare Set to Swing

By John D. Beaufort

New York

With a hey, nonny, nonny and a hot clarinet, Shakespeare was swung into the wide open spaces of the Center Theater, on Wednesday evening, under the pennant of Erik Charell and Jean Rodney. "Swingin' the Dream" is the current traveling title of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and it lavishes lush Disney-inspired decor, chromatically exciting costumes, Benny Goodman, Louis Armstrong, Maxine Sullivan, and hordes of jitterbugs upon those who can take their classics on the down-beat. It is a beautiful show and sometimes a laughable show and the pity is that Mr. Charell and Miss Rodney and Gilbert Seldes and any number of other glittering collaborators couldn't have made it a better show.

* * *

The portions of "Swingin' the Dream" most relished by the opening night audience were Mr. Goodman's swing interpolations and the jitterbug chorus numbers. One of these—perhaps it was "Jumpin' at the Woodside"—stopped the show and required a semi-encore. The appearance of Mr. Goodman and his sextet was invariably the sign for waves of applause to sweep down through the auditorium, beginning high up in the balconies. For its genuine moments of uninhibited fun and high negro spirits, "Swingin' the Dream" is certainly worth most of the nominal prices the management is charging.

So far as book and direction are concerned, one can only suppose that those in charge became lost somewhere in Voodoo Wood, as they have re-christened the enchanted forest. At first, the mixture of Shakespearean verse and southern dialect required by the New Orleans setting seems a catchy and amusing idea. But it gets less funny as the evening wears on. And by the time Mr. Armstrong and his cohorts get round to performing "Pyramus and Thisbe" in full dress, the idea has grown tedious.

* * *

"Swingin' the Dream" has not only retained a good deal of original script, it has also made an eclectic hop, skip, and jump through some of the other plays, picking up lines from "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Romeo and Juliet," "Merchant of Venice," and even from one of the sonnets. This gleaning has not produced the mirth that was intended.

Boyd Crawford, Eleanor Lynn, Thomas Coley, and Dorothy McGuire are a quartet of attractive young persons nonplussed by the size of the stage and not up to the musical comedy technique required for this sort of nonsense. Mr. Armstrong as Bottom, the fireman, is first-rate when he talks through his trumpet but histrionically he seems limited. Butterfly McQueen pipes Puck's lines with the accent of a society matron which, under the circumstances, is just as good a way as any. Juan Hernandez is an excellent Oberon. Miss Sullivan, playing her first role away from the night clubs, is a lovely Titania who seems lost without a microphone.

* * *

One should put in a word for the valiant efforts of Joseph Holland, Ruth Ford, Cathryn Laughlin, Nicodemus, Jackie Mabley, Troy Brown, and Oscar Polk on supporting roles.

But the glories of the evening were garnered by the staging of the musical numbers—"Swingin' a Dream" and "Darn that Dream" stood out in an indifferent score—the costumes, Mr. Goodman and sextet, and the specialties — Bill Bailey and his tap dancing, the singing of the Daindridge Sisters' trio, the Rhythmettes, and the Deep River Boys.

'Swingin' the Dream'

Musical variation of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," by Gilbert Seldes and Erik Charell, with Benny Goodman, Louis Armstrong, and Maxine Sullivan. Music by Jimmy Van Heusen, lyrics by Eddie de Lange. Scenery after cartoons by Walt Disney, designed by Herbert Andrews and Walter Jagemann. Dialogue staged by Philip Loeb. Dances by Agnes de Mille, jitterbug numbers by Herbert White. Costumes by Herbert Andrews. Musical supervision by Mr. Goodman and Don Voorhees. Presented by Mr. Charell, who also staged it, in association with Jean Rodney at the Center Theater, beginning on Nov. 29, with the following cast:

Majordomo	Herman Green
Theodore, Governor of Louisiana	Joseph Holland
Polly	Ruth Ford
Crimson	Catheryn Laughlin
Egbert	George LeSoir
Gloria	Eleanor Lynn
(Courtesy of the Group Theater)	
Cornelius	Thomas Coley
Alexander	Boyd Crawford
Helena	Dorothy McGuire
Starveling	Nicodemus
Quince	Jackie Mabley
Snug	Gerald de la Fontaine
Snout	Troy Brown
Flute	Oscar Polk
Bottom	Louis Armstrong
Peaceful Pearl	Alberta Perkins
Puck	Butterfly McQueen
First Pixie	Vivian Dandridge
Second Pixie	Dorothy Dandridge
Third Pixie	Etta Dandridge
Titania	Maxine Sullivan
Drummer Boy	Sunny Payne
Oberon	Juan Hernandez

Films in Prospect

First-run movies announced to open later in the week include the following:

Metropolitan—"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex" (Bette Davis and Errol Flynn), and "Private Detective" (Dick Foran). Beginning Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway—"Marx Bros. at the Circus" (Marxes, with Kenny Baker and Florence Rice), and "Bad Little Angel" (Virginia Weidler). Beginning Thursday.

Keith Memorial—"Tower of London" (Basil Rathbone, Boris Karloff), and "The Amazing Mr. Williams" (Melvyn Douglas, Joan Blondell). Previews Wednesday evening.

The Don Cossacks

The Don Cossacks, with Serge Jaroff leading, returned to Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon and took the place by storm—a musical storm, but none the less a conquest. Although the hall was not filled, there was a very large audience which, not content with the program of 16 items, whistled, cheered, and stamped until a pair of encores had been given.

According to Mr. Jaroff's custom in program building, the material was divided into three groups, comprising music for the church, a miscellaneous group, and a group devoted to comic songs and songs of the ballad type.

The personnel of the chorus has undergone some changes. New voices were heard yesterday in solo passages, as well as voices whose qualities were already familiar to us, and it seemed to this commentator that on the whole, the quality of tone produced by the singers in ensemble was better than for some years. Mr. Jaroff has also grown in musical stature. He is displaying more subtlety in his interpretations and relying less upon sheer vocal trickery to hold the attention of the listener.

Although the trained falsetto voice is still employed (and often it is of such thin purity that it acquires the quality of a violin string) the more legitimate tones of the male voice are brought forward with far more satisfying results. Well sustained legato marked the opening number, "Who is a God beside Thee, oh Lord," by Bortniansky, but the two items which followed, "From the Panichida," by Tshesnokov, and "Praise the Lord, my Soul," by Gretchaninoff, had greater variety of tone color and phrasing. Some of the finest singing of the afternoon was heard in "The Lord's Prayer" (Old Church Motive) and "In Church," by Tchaikovsky.

In the second part of the program, Mr. Jaroff included an excerpt from "Boris Godounoff," by Moussorgsky. The performance was interesting, but not especially good theater. The solo voice which sung the aria of Boris, "How terrified I am!" was of excellent quality, but the dramatic element was lacking.

The patter songs received enthusiastic applause. The presentation of "The Snipe" was good musical fooling, and well deserved the demanded repetition.

A pair of the Cossacks again amazed us with their dancing to the accompaniment of the chorus.

G. M. S.

Concert Calendar

Monday

Concert at Symphony Hall by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Simon Barer, piano soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tuesday

Concert at Symphony Hall by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Simon Barer, piano soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3.

Concert at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, by Emma Endres, pianist. 11 a. m.

Open House concert at the Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. Arthur Bliss, English composer, will play his Piano Concerto, with Elmer Schoettle at the second piano. (Open to the public without charge). 8:15.

Concert by The Apollo Club at Jordan Hall. Thompson Stone, conductor. William Haddon, pianist, and Earl Weidner, organist. 8:15.

Wednesday

Mischa Levitzki, pianist, will give a concert in Jordan Hall at 8:30.

Second in the series of Youth Concerts will be given in Symphony Hall. Seventy members of the Symphony Orchestra will be directed by Wheeler Beckett. 3:30

Concert by the MacDowell Club in Brown Hall, assisted by the Durrell String Quartet. Entire program will consist of music by Heinrich Gebhard. 3.

Thursday

Concert by the Boston Society of Early Music at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street. Olga Averino, soprano soloist. 8:30.

Concert in Alumni Hall, 84 Exeter Street, by the Boston University Orchestra. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Friday

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Saturday

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Sunday

First concert of the season by The Flute Players' Club will be given at the Hotel Vendome at 3:30. Joaquin Nin-Culmell, pianist and composer, will be the guest artist. 3:30.

First in the series of three concerts of modern chamber music will be given by the Stradivarius Quartet at the Museum of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street. 3.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, New Gallery—Water colors by Ruth Hammond; oil paintings by Elizabeth M. Lobingier. Through Dec. 16.

Boston City Club—Oils and pastels by Hope E. McCloskey. Through Dec. 18.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Water colors by Mrs. Narcissa G. Chamberlain. Through Dec. 9.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Elizabeth H. T. Huntington; metal craft by Phyllis Cambridge. Through Dec. 22.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Oil paintings by Roman Piekarski. Through Dec. 8.

Doll and Richards, 136 Newbury Street—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky. Through Dec. 23.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings and etchings by Frederick G. Hall, A. N. A. Through Dec. 16.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street—Christmas cards made from original prints. Through December.

Institute of Modern Art—Contemporary German Art. Through Dec. 9.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Original covers and spot drawings from The New Yorker. Through Dec. 26.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by a group of Rhode Island artists. Through Dec. 16.

George R. Shaw Gallery, 71 Newbury Street—Paintings by Philip Dike. Through Dec. 23.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Clarence M. Chase. Through Dec. 22.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Paintings by Vcevold Strekalovsky.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-5, music at 2, admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Print Department. Blot drawings by A. Couzens, prints by Picasso and Maillol, contemporary British graphic artists.

© Columbia Pictures Corp.

Jean Arthur

In 'Screen Snapshots' at the South Station Theater.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

'HOUSEKEEPER'S DAUGHTER'
Joan BENNETT · Adolphe MENJOU
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY THEA. 7th Av. 50th St.

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES & PHILIP MERIVALE in
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45. Circle 6-6363

"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later every one will have to see 'Life With Father'"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"A bang-up evening's entertainment."—Beebe, WOR
Clare Boothe's Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. CI. 6-9156
Mats. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2:45

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

4 MATS CHRISTMAS WEEK: MON., WED. THUR. & SAT., Dec. 25, 27, 28, 30
"THE FUNNIEST COMEDY OF THIS SEASON"—Brooks Atkinson, Times
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 Street W. of Broadway
Evenings, 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:40
Seats for Next Ten Weeks Now on Sale

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times.
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evs. 8:30
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

"A Spring Song of melody and good humor — witty entertainment — a thing of beauty."—J. D. B. The Christian Science Monitor.
MAX GORDON Presents
VERY WARM FOR MAY
A New Musical Comedy by
Jerome Kern & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd
ALVIN THEATRE, 52 St. W. of Broadway. CO 5-4114
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

"A clean, wholesome show — great songs. Had a marvelous time."—Mayor La Guardia
LEW BROWN'S MUSICAL RIOT
YOKEL BOY
Buddy EBSEN Judy CANOVA
MAJESTIC, W. 44, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

BOSTON

Tyrone Power Linda Darnell
Day-time Wife
Plus Big Co-Feature
"20,000 MEN A YEAR"
Randolph Scott—Preston Foster
KEITH MEMORIAL Now

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Great Features—2
WILLIAM POWELL — MYRNA LOY
in "Another Thin Man"
Also: Ann Sheridan in "WINTER CARNIVAL"

SHUBERT —LAST 8 TIMES MAT. WED.
SIMONE SIMON
THREE AFTER THREE
A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
MITZI GREEN — MARY BRIAN
FRANCES WILLIAMS · JARRETT
MARTY MAY · EARL OXFORD
STEPIN FETCHIT
Evs. 8:30—$1.10-$3.30. Wednesday Mat. 55c-$2.20. Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.75, tax Incl.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Madeleine Carroll — Fred MacMurray
"HONEYMOON IN BALI"
Jackie Cooper
"WHAT A LIFE"
WED. REVIEW
"Wuthering Heights"
"Wife, Husband and Friend"

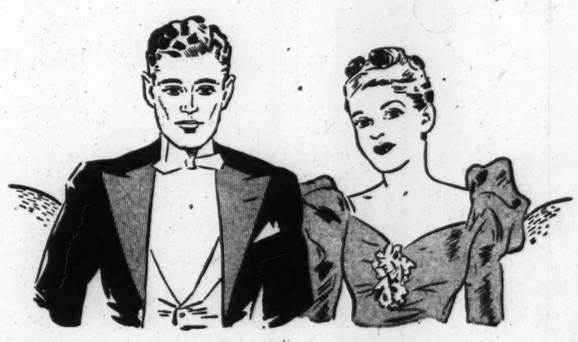
MANCHESTER, N. H.

LYRIC THEATRE
Dec. 6- 9—"Wuthering Heights"—Merle Oberon
Dec. 10-12—"Hollywood Cavalcade"—Alice Faye
Dec. 13-16—"Here I am a Stranger"—Richard Green
Dec. 20-23—"Captain Fury"—Brian Aherne
Dec. 24-26—"Man in Iron Mask"—Louis Hayward
Dec. 27-30—"Pack Up Your Troubles"—Jane Withers

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Remember that time—

when the season's most-talked-of play was an early sell-out and top balcony seats were all you could get? You can often avoid last-minute disappointments by watching theater advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Depend on them for announcements of plays you want to see!



The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Further Adventures of Hari and Bolo

By Rose Fyleman

Chapter One

I wonder if any of you remember Hari-nen-Su, the Japanese dolly, and his friend Bolo, the lamb, and the strange adventures they had? I feel sure that if there are any of you who do, you will not mind my explaining about them for the benefit of those who never met them.

Hari was an attractive little chap, with a smooth round face and little black slits of eyes, very bright, and with hair sticking out from his head all round, just like those brushes that sweeps used to carry about—still do, indeed, in countries where houses have chimneys that have to be swept. And Bolo was a little white woolly lamb—really a darling lamb. He was the sort of lamb that I am sure people are thinking of when they call someone whom they like, "a perfect lamb."

Hari was a nobleman really, though he never talked about it, because he was a perfect little gentleman and never wanted to show off. But he was inclined to get a little impatient if he didn't get his own way, and was rather hasty tempered. Bolo, however, was a very quiet, wise, and placid little creature, which made him just the right sort of friend for Hari; and good friends they certainly were.

Madame Magnolia Calls

One might have thought that they would be likely to settle down for a time after the remarkable adventures they had on their first journey. They might perhaps have done so, I can't say, had not things turned out differently, but one sunny afternoon, as they were enjoying a stroll round their garden, they heard a ring at the front door. Bolo trotted off to open it, and came back a minute or two later.

But he was not alone. Beside him was a stout form which Hari recognized at once. It was none other than Madame Magnolia, the pig, whose daughter, Louise, they had helped her to find in the treacle factory. Hari came forward and made his customary courtly bow.

"Good afternoon, Madame," he said. "How nice of you to call! Do sit down."

"Oh, Sir," said the pig, "I'm so glad you remember me. I'm afraid you'll think me a dreadful nuisance, but I'm in trouble again, and you and your friend were so kind to me before that I ventured to hope you might help me once more."

She looked rather as though she were going to cry. Hari remembered how prone she was to tears before, and said hastily, "You must have some tea with us, and after that you can tell us what is the matter."

So they all had tea together in the garden.

A Taste for Doughnuts

There was a large plateful of delicious home-made doughnuts, and Magnolia's face grew brighter and brighter as Hari pressed one after another upon her. She ate nine altogether, which is, as I am sure you will admit, a good many at one sitting. I can never eat more than two myself, and even that is inclined to make me feel as though I couldn't so much as look at another for a month. But Madame Magnolia—well, she was rather a pig, you see!

"And now you must let me know in what way we can hope to be of assistance to you, Madame," said Hari. (He was a bit inclined to talk in a rather grand way because of being descended from such a noble family. He wasn't showing off or anything; it just came out like that now and then.)

Magnolia brushed away the crumbs from her shawl.

"You remember my daughter, Louise, who went off to work as a lift-girl in a treacle factory?" she said.

Hari and Bolo both said they remembered her very well.

"Well," said Magnolia, "I've lost her again!"

"O dear, O dear!" said Hari.

"Have some more tea and tell us all about it," said Bolo.

"There isn't really very much to tell," said the pig. "It began about six months ago. I'd heard nothing from her for some weeks—she used to write every Friday—so at last I went to the factory to enquire, and they told me she had given notice and had gone off without saying a word more.

"I've done all I could. Put a notice in the paper, 'Return to your loving mother and all will be forgiven,' and got people to enquire far and wide. I've done quite a bit of travelling about myself, too. But she's gone. Clean vanished." Poor Magnolia's lip trembled. "I didn't want to trouble you," she said, "but you are so kind and so clever. I know you'll find her if anyone can, and I'm at my wit's end."

Hari and Bolo were most sympathetic. They asked Magnolia a great many questions. Had Miss Louise seemed to be unhappy? No, she always appeared to be quite contented. Did she have any adventurous friends who might have led her astray? No, she was rather a quiet girl and had very few friends at all. Had she had any disagreement with her mother? No, they were on the very best of terms.

It was very puzzling.

"I think, Bolo," said Hari, "I really think this is a matter for my thinking-cap."

Now, I daresay you've often heard people talk about putting on their thinking-cap, but I don't suppose you've ever seen one. I must say, I didn't know myself that such a thing really existed till I heard about Hari's. I told you he came of a noble family. Well, he had inherited a wonderful carved wooden chest which contained all manner of strange and interesting things, a sword, phials of lovely and unusual perfumes, queer carved masks, joss-sticks, and many other oddments, including the thinking-cap.

A Useful Possession

A thinking-cap is a very useful thing to possess, I can tell you. I should love to have one myself. But they are very rare indeed, so I am told.

Hari found his a little difficult to wear because of his hair. He had to balance it very carefully on the top of his head—on the top of his hair, I should say. You will see what I mean if you look at the picture. He didn't use it very often, anyway, because he was afraid of wearing it out. It was very, very old, and he didn't know how long it would last. It might have to be re-charged, so to speak, and where on earth would you be likely to find anyone who could do that?

They all went indoors, and Hari opened the chest with a little silver key that he always kept in his purse. A fragrant spicy smell rose up from the box. He drew the cap out of its beautiful gold-embroidered case and sat solemnly on a high carved chair, while Bolo placed it on his head.

It was a thrilling moment. Nobody spoke. Magnolia had clasped her hands on her breast and watched with an awed expression in her little blue eyes.

But suddenly the awed expression changed. Her nose twitched, her eyes blinked, and unable to control herself a moment longer, she let out a terrific sneeze! The perfume that came from the box had been too much for her. The thinking-cap fell to the ground.

"O dear, O dear," said poor Magnolia. "Now I've done it!"

(To be continued next Monday)

Drawn by Emil Weiss for The Christian Science Monitor

He had to balance it very carefully

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

If I Had a Doodle

I wish I had a puppy dog, a doodle and a duck,
Tommy has a puppy dog, a spotted one, called Puck.
I think I'd like a black one, or a foxy, or a poodle;
I know I'd like a puppy, but I would so love a doodle.

I don't know what a doodle is, it might be big or small,
It might have funny prickly feet, or have no feet at all.
Perhaps it has no eyebrows, or it might be like a snail;
But to be a proper doodle it must have a doodle tail.

Eleanora has a duck, it's white, she calls it Duddles;
It's very fond of eating worms, and paddling in the puddles.
I know I'd like a baby duck, I'd like a puppy too;
But most I'd like a doodle to do as doodles do.

Oh, if I had a doodle I would mind it every day;
I wouldn't say, "Now, Doodle, don't!" when we went out to play.
How everyone would stand and stare when I took Doodle out—
Though perhaps there are no doodles, still they're nice to think about!

MARY C. HALL

Music for Junior

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Tricky Music

There are only twelve different notes in music, including the black keys, but there is no end of ways in which these twelve notes can be put together for melodies and chords.

At one time it was not allowed to use any dissonances, which means chords that sound unpleasant. But then, musicians became so fed up with pleasant sounding chords, which are called consonances, that they decided to see what can be done to make the unpleasant chords sound more pleasant. Pleasant consonances all the time are like sugar in your soup and your dessert. After a whole century of sugar, you will want a little salt. So, the composers began to use more and more musical salt, and pretty soon they began putting it in their desserts as well.

But there are interesting ways of using dissonances. For instance, some composers have tried writing in one key in the right hand, and in another key in the left hand. It is like playing "Mary Had a Little Lamb" on the white keys, with the accompaniment on the black keys. In the orchestra you can use even three keys or four keys at once.

Another interesting way of writing melodies is by using all the twelve notes in any order at all, and making melodies of seven white keys and five black keys, without repeating a single note. In the accompaniment, too, you use the twelve different notes, and also the rule is there shouldn't be the same note in the melody and the accompaniment. I know of a girl not quite six years old who picks out twelve different notes from different octaves, and always remembers which one she has not yet used.

Now we have learned a lot about music. Perhaps some of the readers of these articles will develop into musicians and composers. Then they will have to go through regular classes of Harmony, which teaches the correct way of using chords, and Counterpoint, which means the correct way of putting together different melodies in different voices or instruments, and Orchestration, which teaches how to write well for the orchestra, and Form, which teaches how to write dances, such as the Minuet and the Gavotte, Sonatas, and Fugues.

(These stories about music are appearing on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Sally and the Rabbit Hole

Sally sat in the parlor of Nanny's house wishing the rain would stop. She finished her book and looked out of the window at the steady drip, drip, drip from the roof. It had rained two big puddles in the garden path and some birds were playing in them. Sally wished she were a bird. Then she put "Alice in Wonderland" back on the shelf and went to find Nanny.

Nanny was in the kitchen, baking things. Sally stood beside her and told her all about Alice and the rabbit hole, and the pots of jam on the shelves at the side of the hole, and the white rabbit, and the fan and the gloves, and just as she got to the Pool of Tears she thought of the rain, and looked out of the window, and it was fine!

So she hurried to get her gum boots and her coat and hat, and went to meet Nanny's husband, Mr. Wainwright, who was a shepherd, and would soon be coming home with his dog Fetch.

Meeting Fetch

To tell the truth, Sally was a little bit afraid of Fetch, who was big and fierce-looking. She was never sure that he would not jump up at her and knock her down. She never told Nanny or Mr. Wainwright about this, but I think Mr. Wainwright guessed, because he always called Fetch to heel when he saw Sally coming to meet them.

Sally went dancing along through the puddles, and presently she saw Mr. Wainwright and Fetch making their way along the lane.

"If it's fine tomorrow I'll take you to see the new lambs," Mr. Wainwright told Sally.

The next day was full of sunshine, so Nanny tied up two bundles in red cotton handkerchiefs, and they set off towards the downs where the sheep were.

It was a lovely morning. The larks sang so loudly, and the flowers were so beautiful, that Sally forgot to be afraid of Fetch, and the three of them walked happily along the lane and through the gate and over the stile and onto the downs. As they went Sally's eyes were everywhere, watching baby rabbits scuttering away, and finding late primroses and early blackthorn in the hedgerows, and her voice was never still as she told Mr. Wainwright about the rabbit hole down which Alice had fallen into Wonderland.

"Do you think there are really rabbit holes big enough to fall down?" she asked. And Mr. Wainwright said he thought not.

When they had reached the ridge of the downs they came to the sheep on the other side, grazing quietly in their pens of wattle hurdles. Mr. Wainwright put his coat and lunch bundle under a thorn bush, and Sally put her lunch bundle there too, and they went to look at the lambs.

Such white, curly, black-faced little things they were!

At Lunch Time

They opened their bundles in a sunny spot with their backs against a bank—bread and cheese and hard-boiled eggs for Sally, and bread and cheese and cold bacon for Mr. Wainwright, followed by one of the curd pies Nanny had made the day before.

Soon Sally wandered away to pick daisies for a daisy chain, and just as she thought she had enough, she came upon the biggest rabbit hole she had ever seen. It was so big that she could easily get her head inside and even her shoulders.

"Oh!" thought Sally. "What if it should be the Wonderland hole!"

And without thinking, she wriggled and pushed her way in as far as she could.

It wasn't so nice inside as she had expected. It was dark and cold, and smelt of earth; and bits of earth got in her hair and down her neck. Still, she went on wriggling further and further, because she thought it might get more interesting any minute. But it didn't. And then she found that it is easier to wriggle forwards than backwards, for try as she would she couldn't get out again. She was STUCK.

Sally didn't like it one little bit. She wriggled harder than ever, but she couldn't get free.

She said to herself, "I won't cry, I won't cry, I'll find some way of getting out."

Then she stopped wriggling and tried to think.

And Out She Came

Presently she felt something wet and cold against her ankle, and a whimper came along the tunnel from the outside world, and very soon she heard Mr. Wainwright's voice calling, "Are you there, Sally?"

Sally tried to shout, "Yes!" but it sounded very odd because of the earth.

Then she felt a tugging and a pulling at her feet, and out she came, plop! like a cork from a bottle.

How good the sunlight and fresh air felt against her face! They tidied up her clothes, and Mr. Wainwright fixed a tear in her jersey with a pin he took from a gorse-bush.

"How did you find me?" she asked him.

"Oh, that was Fetch! He began to whimper after you'd gone, and he only whimpers for a good reason, so I took him along to look for you. It wasn't easy to find you because you had gone so far into the hole, but Fetch hunted about, and started pawing at the earth, so I guessed you were there. If I hadn't had him with me I might still be hunting for you!"

Sally said, "Thank you, Fetch," and Fetch wagged his tail and smiled a wide, wise, doggy smile, and his mouth didn't look big and biting, but big and gentle.

Sally said, "Oh, Fetch!" and put her arms round his neck and hugged him.

J. M. E. C.

Bedtime in the Woods

"I am so drowsy," a scarlet leaf said,
Cuddling down on its brown earthy bed.
"All summer long in the tall maple tree
I've fluttered and danced and whispered with glee.
But now summer's gone to the South far away,
And I am too cold and too sleepy to play.

"Come, busy North Wind, come tuck me in.
Pull a snow blanket up to my chin.
Cover me warm with a snow blanket white,
And I shall sleep well through the long winter night."

OMA OLNA MARTIN

Good Times in a Garden

Karin loved to play in her grandmother's garden. When summer came, all the little grandchildren came to Grandmother's house for a visit. The house was very, very big and the garden was really a park.

The children usually played in the rose garden or the woods, or the open meadow stretching out before the front of the house. The rose garden was the spot they liked best. Grandmother had chosen a hillside for her roses. Each bed had a low hedge around it and the children chased each other, jumping over those hedges.

Cousin Alex was the leader in that sport. It was Alex who had found small deer in the rose garden, one morning, when he had got up very, very early before all the other children. The deer were as surprised as Alex, when they met. They ran up the hill, leaping the hedges as lightly as wind-blown leaves. Alex tried to show the cousins how the deer jumped, but it was too hard for him to go up-hill. So, being a bright little boy, he turned around and ran and jumped down-hill! That is how the game started.

There were other cousins to play with, too. They called each other "Nicky," "Dotty," "Eddie"; Elisabeth, "Fatty" and "Tim."

Farther from the big house, was a brook where the children could wade in bare feet. Oftentimes, they built dams to make ponds for sailing paper boats. Nicky knew a name for the pond because he was the smartest in school. He called it the Atlantic Ocean.

One morning Nicky fell into the "Ocean" and got very wet. Elisabeth ran to the house to tell their mother.

"Nicky fell into the 'Lantic Ocean," the little girl said, "an' he wants some dry . . ."

But Nicky's mother didn't wait to hear any more. She ran for some towels and dry clothing, calling to Grandmother,

"Just where in the garden shall I find the Atlantic Ocean?"

Soon Grandmother pushed a button, making a bell ring in the pantry. The maid knew that was the signal for lunch. The picnic lunch was packed in a big basket, which she carried to a clear patch under the trees. The children scrambled out of the brook and ran towards her shouting,

"What's the surprise, today?"

Every fine day Grandmother had a little surprise for them. What do you suppose it was on that day? Kathie told the children to sit down and be quiet while she told them a riddle. The one who first guessed the answer to the riddle could open the big basket.

This was Kathie's riddle:

"I saw two boats with only one man on board."

Everyone was quiet, thinking. You could hear the birds chirping in the trees, the children were so still.

"Can't you guess that riddle?" Kathie asked. "Then let me give you another: The larger it grows, the lighter it becomes."

"Oh, that's easy. I know that one," Alex shouted. "It's a hole!"

"Right you are, Alex," Kathie said. "You may open the basket."

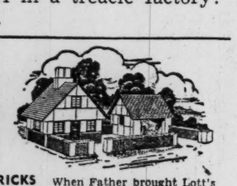
Alex took off the cloth covering and all the children shouted and clapped their hands. Hurrah, hurrah! Grandmother's surprise was a little basket for each child, and they all began to sing a song about "brown and yellow baskets."

But Nicky pulled Kathie's apron. "Tell me the answer, please, to the other riddle."

Kathie laughed as she said, "Your shoes."

Then Nicky laughed and ran to join the others. Oh, what happy times those children had in their grandmother's garden.

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)



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Resettlement Is the Netherlands' Answer to Problem of Overpopulation in Java

Terraced Farms
Here is a typical view of a terraced rice field in Java. Rice is the chief food for millions of Chinese, Indians, Malayans, and Japanese, and its intensive culture is the chief farm activity.

Preparing the Field for the Crop
This Javanese farmer is knee-deep in water on his rice field. The culture of rice demands a lot of heavy work in which the entire farm family takes part. The planting of rice requires extensive preparation of the soil. Among the Javanese, the desire to own their own farms is strong.

Java 'Taxi'
Javanese boys, like the children of all Malay countries, are fond of the carabao, or water buffalo. When these animals are not working or wallowing in some wayside pool they generally have boys on their backs. This boy was photographed astride his steed on his father's farm in West Java.

At Play
These Javanese children, in the picture at the left, play contentedly at the foot of a stack of drying rice. These stacks dot the yards around the farm homes in the rice growing areas of Java.

Transport
In Java, where human labor is cheap, man power is still the big factor in transportation. Here a group of Chinese gardeners are carrying vegetables to market. This particular farm-to-market trek was 30 miles, a full day's journey.

Threshing Time
In Java's farming areas threshing is still done by the women. The methods used today are simple and primitive and show but little change from the system used in the Far East centuries ago.

Black Star; Ostrander from Galloway; Underwood; James Sawders; Lionel Green from Gendreau

Necessity and Diplomacy Blend in Java Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOURABAYA, Java—From narrow farms terraced even on slopes of active volcanoes, 30,000 Javanese are being moved to other parts of the Netherlands East Indies this year. So Queen Wilhelmina's Government in the distant Hague reaches out to bulwark her colonial Empire at a moment when European pressures on the Netherlands are intense.

Resettlement of Javanese is both a physical necessity and an astute diplomatic move. These are times when failure to develop colonies adequately exposes the colonial power to charges of incompetency from ambitious "have-not" rivals. The Netherlands suspects Japan in this respect, for Japan eyes the rich East Indies.

Java is perhaps the most thickly populated country in the world that depends almost entirely upon its farms. Spread 45,000,000 people over the area of New York State—nearly four times its actual population—and that is Java.

100,000 a Year

Within a few years the Government expects to shift 100,000 natives each 12 months to outlying islands of the archipelago. The present rate of increase in Java is 600,000 a year.

Government experts state that unless drastic measures are taken the population of Java will total 116,000,000 by the end of this century. A hundred years ago the island supported only about 7,000,000 people. Epidemics and war formerly kept the population down, but mortality figures have been greatly reduced.

The Netherlands East Indies is fortunately possessed of large areas of unused land that can support many millions of people. The Island of Sumatra, for instance, is about three times the size of Java but has a population of only 8,000,000. The Dutch territory in Borneo, with a population of 2,000,000, is even greater in extent. In New Guinea there are large districts which still remain unexplored, and there are numerous outer islands offering room for colonization.

The seriousness of the question of over-population in Java was brought to a head by the recent depression, when foreign sugar estates were forced to discharge large numbers of workers. The outer island colonization program, however, is really just beginning to get under way successfully. It has involved many difficulties, such as the preparation of land. The Javanese are naturally reluctant to leave their homeland and begin a new life elsewhere, so migration must be made attractive to them. The Government is exercising the greatest care in the selection of settlers, It is necessary to take only those who have a knowledge of rice culture. The first few years in a newly settled area often prove discouraging to the colonist, requiring stamina and physical well-being.

A new impetus is given to the movement when colonies prove successful, in which case the Javanese get word to their native villages and urge others to follow them. The Government assists through construction of irrigation projects, road building, and by providing new settlers with tools and small loans. In Sumatra, where the movement has been most extensive, some colonies now boast as many as 30,000 settlers. Each new colony serves as a nucleus for a gradual increase in population as irrigation and land preparation work are extended. A basic principle of the Government policy is to make a thorough job of things in order to create permanent communities.

The task of land reclamation is often exceedingly difficult, involving removal of forests, building miles of roads and plowing of virgin soil. It is fortunate, however, that climatic conditions in the outer islands often duplicate those prevailing in Java, and the promise of a better livelihood encourages natives to labor.

Incentive Offered

An additional advantage is that the Javanese are skilled in rice culture, partly due to the crowded conditions of their homeland. The desire for land ownership also is strong and serves as an incentive. Older colonization schemes illustrate this desire for permanence. Colonists gradually break old ties with the land of their origin and come to look upon the new settlements as their home.

It is argued that Java stands in need of all undeveloped land in the Netherlands East Indies. The population scheme doubtless has been hastened by Japan's march on China, which many Netherlanders feel was taken as an alternative for a drive against the Netherlands East Indies. In any event, the failure to utilize potential agricultural areas in these days of aggression is held to be asking for trouble.

The colonization scheme likewise is interesting from a demographic point of view in that it probably will result in a greater increase in the number of Javanese. The race is a vigorous one and doubtless destined to play an increasingly important part in the affairs of the Pacific, especially since the Javanese are beginning to assert themselves politically.

An effort is being made to use districts not already held by indigenous populations, few of which are so vigorous as the Javanese. In this way friction and the undue disturbance of existing social organization are avoided. It is nevertheless inevitable that colonization will tend to spread Javanese culture throughout the archipelago and bring about significant social changes.

Population Increase

An interesting point with regard to the spectacular population increase in Java is that it had established itself prior to the present move toward industrialization in this country, which is of course at variance with developments in many other countries.

Population problems of Java and Japan are basically different, although it is not generally recognized that the increase in the former country is the more spectacular. The traveler is even more conscious of the pressure of millions in Java, for there are not the striking examples of population concentration that one finds in the great cities of Japan. In Java every available inch of land seems to be under intensive cultivation, even to the precipitous slopes of living volcanoes.

East Indies and the War

Although half a world away from Europe's war, the Netherlands East Indies with their rich resources figure in Britain's strategy.

Bulwarked by remoteness, the Netherlands Islands supply 36 per cent of the world's rubber.

Tin, another "must" on Britain's list of war materials, supplements stocks from Malaya. Netherlanders account for 18 per cent of the world's tin.

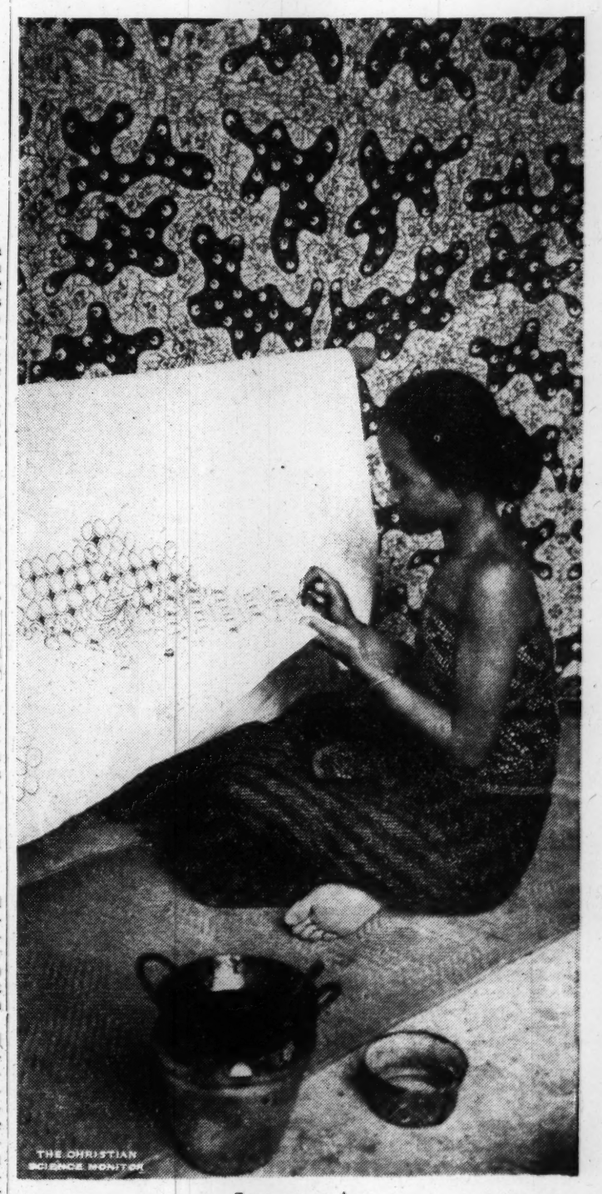
Oil amounts to 7 per cent on international markets, placing the Netherlands East Indies sixth among oil producers.

Access to Netherlands colonial resources remains in British hands. The few prowling German warships have not broken Empire lines of naval control in the Orient.

Abundant labor adds to the potential of war utility. The Netherlands, as a neutral and friendly Empire, thus falls in line with Britain's broad strategy of decentralizing essential production in areas beyond the reach of German bombers, submarines, and floating mines.

In conformity with traditional Netherlands neutrality, trading proceeds equally with both sides. But it is evident that democratic Netherlands sympathies lie deeply with the Allies.

Harbor at Batavia
The harbor in the old section of Batavia is now used by fishermen. Here a group of the natives prepare their catch for the market. The old quarter of the city is the native and business section.



Javanese Art
This native woman is an expert batik worker. She covers the part of fabric to be protected from the dye with wax which, after dipping, is removed by boiling. The process is repeated as many times as there are colors.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Saturday's sales	228,100
1939 volume to date	245,081,666
1938 volume to date	271,634,588

Stock Trend Is Indefinite; Trading Dull

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP) — The stock market today started the week with a "tired out" appearance and most leaders failed to work up much rising vigor during the sleepy proceedings.

Unsuccessful efforts to promote a mild recovery at the opening were succeeded by declining tendencies although few really weak spots were in evidence. Some improvement came in at the finish and scattered issues managed to hold on to modest advances. Closing quotations, though, generally lacked a definite direction.

The ticker tape napped throughout, with transfers at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares, smallest for a full session since last July.

On the downside were U. S. Steel, U. S. Rubber, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Kennecott, Great Northern, Westinghouse, du Pont, Eastman Kodak and U. S. Gypsum.

Modest plus signs were posted for Bethlehem, Youngstown, Anaconda, American Telephone, Johns-Manville and Standard Oil of N. J.

Finnish Bonds Drop

Finnish Government 6s dropped about 23 points today in an uneven bond market.

Trading toward the close was quiet, with the chief feature a general decline in the quotations on Baltic States' issues.

Losses were recorded for the bonds of Copenhagen, Helsingfors, and Norway as well as most other European nations. Virtually only the Latin Americans advanced in the foreign list.

U. S. Governments generally were slightly higher.

Among the corporates, moderate advances were made by Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Shell Union 2½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, and Frisco 4½s of '78. Lower were American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, and International Paper 5s.

Wheat Recovers After Early Slump

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (AP)—Shaking off profit-taking sales that caused an early price slump, the wheat market today resumed its advance which in the past week has added 3 to 5 cents a bushel to values.

While quotations fell short of Saturday's two-year high level, the market showed strong recovery power after early selling had caused a drop of about a cent. Heavy movement of wheat from Canada and Argentina into world trade and improved domestic flour demand along with the critical southwestern crop situation were factors in the rally.

Export sales of North American grain were estimated at 600,000 bushels, mostly Canadian wheat and barley, but including some U. S. rye.

Wheat closed ⅛-⅝ cent higher than Saturday, December 93⅜-½, May 89¾-⅞; corn ¼-⅝ up, December 53¼-⅜, May 54⅝-¾; oats unchanged to ¼ higher.

N. Y. Chain Store Sales Ahead of '38

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Federal Reserve Bank reported in its monthly survey that October sales of reporting chain-store systems in its district were about 3½ per cent ahead of the same month last year, a smaller gain than had been registered in several preceding months.

For the three weeks ended Nov. 18 sales of reporting department stores in the district were nearly 9 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of 1938. Total October sales were almost 4½ per cent higher than in October, 1938.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Buying from India of stocks of companies operating in that country enlivened the security exchange today. British Government bonds were supported and selected industrial leaders edged forward. Some oils fell back following loss of oil company suits in the Mexican Supreme Court. Domestic rails posted substantial gains. Commodity stocks maintained an even footing.

Paris: A sharp reaction cut into morning gains in the bourse today, pushing most shares back to or below the previous finish. Rentes were heavy from the start, however, ending 30 to 125 centimes down.

Amsterdam: Shipping stocks were strongly favored in the bourse today. Other domestic equities tended higher while American issues shifted indecisively.

Liverpool: Profit taking and an increase in hedging dropped cotton futures 8 to 11 points today. Speculative support lifted the market early.

Northwest Airlines

NEW YORK—Northwest Airlines showed an increase of 70.73 per cent in the number of passengers carried during the month of October, as compared with the same period a year ago, according to an announcement by Croil Hunter, President of the company. Passenger revenues increased 63.05 per cent.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	2	66½	66½	66½	Dec 1
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	N'v 30
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	N'v 29
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	4	18½	18½	18½	N'v 30
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	4	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	N'v 29
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	17	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	7	1	1	1	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	1	11	11	11	— ¼
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅜
18¼	4½	Alleg pf 40 ww	2	11	11	11	— ⅜
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	5	15¼	15	15	N'v 30
28¼	14	Alleg-L S (½g)	4	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (⅝g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Dec 2
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	172½	171⅞	172½	— ¼
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	13½	12¾	12¾	Dec 1
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	1	12⅞	12⅜	12½	— ⅝
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	Dec 2
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	4	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ⅜
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	3	15	14¾	15	N'v 30
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	15½	15½	15½	Dec 2
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	Dec 1
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	4	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	8	36¾	36	36⅜	+ ⅜
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
8	3½	Am Bosch	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	Dec 2
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	2	44¾	44½	44¾	+ ¼
116½	82¼	Am Can (4)	4	110	110	110	— ½
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	175	175	175	N'v 29
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	9	30½	30⅛	30½	— ½
64	30¼	Am Car pf	2	49¾	49½	49½	
25½	13½	Am Ch & C (1g)	•3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
115½	100	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	126	126	126	N'v 30
8¾	5	Am Colortype	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	Dec 1
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	7	7⅛	7	7	
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6¼	4⅝	Am European	1	5	5	5	N'v 20
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	20⅜	20	20⅛	Dec 1
30⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	N'v 30
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	7	25¾	25½	25¾	— ½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	9	5¾	5⅝	5¾	Dec 2
43½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	3	33½	32¾	32¾	N'v 29
55⅞	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	13	56¼	55⅞	56¼	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Dec 1
25	14½	Am Ice pf	5	21	21	21	N'v 30
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	3	6¼	6¼	6⅛	Dec 2
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	2	20¾	20½	20⅝	— ⅝
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	58	58	58	Dec 2
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	3	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
40⅛	24⅜	Am Metal (1)	1	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	115	115	115	N'v 25
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf(4.80a)	5	53	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
49	28	A P&L $5pf (4k)	4	43	42¾	42¾	— ¼
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	18	9¾	9⅜	9¾	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅜	— ⅜
80¼	50	Am RM pf(2¾k)	1	69½	69½	69½	N'v 30
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12	12	12	
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	2	11½	11½	11½	
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2a)	9	49½	49¼	49½	+ ¼
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143	143	143	+2¾
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	Dec 2
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	4	32½	32¼	32⅜	
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	2	12½	12	12	— ¼
18¼	9	Am Stove (1.55g)	3	16	16	16	— ¼
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	6	20	19½	19½	— ½
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	•2	87	86	86	— ¼
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Dec 1
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	8	168⅜	168⅛	168⅜	+ ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	5	80	79¾	79¾	— ¼
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	5	82	81⅞	81⅞	
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	2	147	147	147	+1
83⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	17	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ½
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	92½	91⅞	91⅞	N'v 24
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	8	9½	8¾	9	— ½
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	6	47¼	47¼	47¼	— 1½
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	18	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	38	38	38	—1
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	•35	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+1
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	4	22½	22½	22½	
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	5	15	15	15	N'v 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	5	2½	2½	2½	N'v 30
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	5	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	Dec 1
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	3	104	103¾	104	+ ¼
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
60	33⅜	Armour Ill p pf	3	47	46½	46½	—1
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	8	39	37⅞	39	+1
13	7½	Arnold C (¾g)	4	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	8½	8½	8½	N'v 30
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76½	76½	76½	N'v 28
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	3	71½	71½	71½	Dec 1
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	N'v 14
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	17	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	— ¼
71	50	AT & SF pf (5)	1	57½	57½	57½	
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	3	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Dec 1
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ½
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	3	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	N'v 27
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	9	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
48¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	64	62	62	—2
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 20
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	16	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
		B					
21¼	9⅜	Bald Loco ct	9	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	19	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	6	7	7	7	— ⅜
30½	14¾	Ban & Ar(2.37g)	2	15⅛	15	15	
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	2	15⅛	15	15	
13	6	Barker Bros	2	9	9	9	N'v 29
19½	11⅜	Barns Oil (.90g)	15	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	1	24	24	24	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ½
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	N'v 17
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	+1
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	N'v 30
73⅜	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	2	54	54	54	+2
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	9	29⅛	28¾	28¾	— ¼
22⅛	17⅜	Ben Ind (1.85g)	12	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ¼
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	Dec 1
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	39	39	39	
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	32	79⅞	79	79⅞	+ ¾
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf(7)	4	17½	17½	17½	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ ⅛
32⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	21	21	21	Dec 1
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	3	11¼	11	11	— ¼
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	1	31½	31½	31½	Dec 2
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	13	22½	21⅝	21⅝	—1
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	N'v 30
23¼	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	2	23	23	23	N'v 29
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	12	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	12	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ¼
47⅜	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 30
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Dec 1
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6	6	6	Dec 2
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	5	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
41	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	2	41	40¾	41	N'v 20
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	5	50	49¼	49¼	— ¼
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Dec 1
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
12¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	12½	12½	12½	Dec 2
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	14	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
49	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	10	48½	47¾	47¾	
49	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	1	48	48	48	
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
41	31⅜	Brown Sh (2)	2	36	36	36	N'v 29
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	•2	22	22	22	— ¼
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	2	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	2	5½	5½	5½	
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	1	22	22	22	— ⅜
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	2	31¾	31⅜	31¾	
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	5	12¼	12	12	— ⅜
7¾		Bush Teminal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	1	8	8	8	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22	22	22	N'v 30
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	7	Byers(AM) Co	2	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ¼
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
53	48½	Calif o pf (2½)	2	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	N'v 17
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	27	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	3	7	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	1	14	13¾	13¾	N'v 30
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	24	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	3	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6	6	6	Dec 1
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	6	24½	23¼	23¼	Dec 1
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	4	68	67¼	68	+ ¾
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	3	53½	52¾	53	
29¼	13⅜	Celanese (⅛a)	13	25¼	24¾	25	
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
30¾	8⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	25	24½	25	+ ⅜
3¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	6	6	6	N'v 22
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	8	9	8¾	8¾	Dec 1
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	N'v 6
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	5	39	38½	39	+ ⅞
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	4	19¼	18½	19¼	N'v 29
30	17	Cham P&F(1.10g)	4	23½	23½	23½	— ½
21½	6⅜	Checker Cab	5	17½	17½	17½	
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	20	41¼	40⅜	41	— ½
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93½	92¾	92¾	—1⅛

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29½	17¼	Ches Cor (1.20g)	1	28½	28	28	— ½
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 30
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	9	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Dec 2
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	7	2	2	2	+ ⅛
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	2	12	12	12	Dec 1
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	N'v 24
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	N'v 28
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec 1
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9¼	8¾	9¼	Dec 2
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
13⅛	5	Childs Co	9	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	35	85	84	85	+ ½
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	11	12¼	12¼	12¼	Dec 1
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	4	4	4	4	Dec 2
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	3	30¾	30½	30½	Dec 1
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	36	36	36	Dec 2
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	
37⅛	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	16	37½	37	37½	+ ⅜
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	119¾	119½	119½	+ ½
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ¼
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	13	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
107	101⅞	Colgate-P p (6)	3	105⅜	105	105⅜	N'v 27
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	6	31	30	30⅝	Dec 1
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1½g)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
24¾	14	Col Br B (1½g)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	21	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	85	85	85	Dec 1
15⅜	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ½
96	73	Colum Ca (⅛g)	5	91¼	91	91	—1
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	8	46¼	45¾	45¾	
109⅜	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	N'v 28
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	4	53	52¾	53	— ¼
110¼	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	106	106	106	N'v 20
16	8⅝	Comi Solvents	8	12¾	12½	12⅝	
35	27	Com'th&South	64	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf(3)	5	66¾	66¼	66¼	— ½
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.80)	58	31⅜	31	31⅜	
98⅜	58⅜	Conde Nast	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Dec 1
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	3	23⅞	23½	23⅞	Dec 2
43⅜	1¼	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	6	26½	26	26½	— ½
99⅜	58⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Dec 1
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	6	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	21	30½	30⅛	30¼	
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107	107	107	— ¼
2⅛	1	Consol Inv Ind	1	1	1	1	
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1k)	•3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¾
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Laundries	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Dec 1
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	34	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	3	2	2	2	Dec 2
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	Dec 2
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 25
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	101	101	101	N'v 29
16⅞	9⅛	Contain Cp (¼g)	6	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	2	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ¼
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	10	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
100	87½	ContB pf(10½k)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	6	41½	40¾	41	— ¼
116••	106	Cont C pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	— ¾
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fib	4	7⅜	7	7	N'v 30
38¾	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	38⅜	37⅞	38¼	— ⅛
5½	1⅝	Cont Motors	25	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (1)	8	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (2g)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	5	64	63	63	— ¾
177	150	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	170½	170½	170½	
4⅞	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	10	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38	16	Crane Co (.60g)	10	23¾	23¼	23½	
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	2	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ¼
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	2	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Willkie Hits New Otis Plan To Buy Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, President of Commonwealth & Southern Corp., termed the latest offer of Otis & Co., Cleveland investment bankers, to buy $13,500,000 of the common stock of Consumers Power Co. a "new contribution to confusion" in the parent company's attempts to integrate its electric properties.

The Otis firm, according to a letter sent to Jerome N. Frank, Chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission, offered to underwrite a sufficient amount of common stock of Consumers Power Co. "to gurnish all or any part of the $13,500,000 of new money" which Consumers Power proposes to raise in part through sale of bonds and stock. Commonwealth & Southern, which is scheduled to purchase the new common stock, owns all of Consumers' present outstanding common stock.

Scores Procedure

Mr. Willkie, in a statement, scored the procedure of the offer, terming it a "night-time attack" to confuse Commonwealth & Southern's efforts to integrate its system as required by the SEC. It was a second Otis offer. Mr. Willkie said the latest one had been released to newspapers and handed to a member of the SEC before he, Mr. Willkie, had been given a chance to see it.

Mr. Willkie said: "The proposal by Otis & Co. offered to purchase $13,500,000 of the common stock of Consumers Power Co. at some unnamed amount in excess of the price proposed to be paid by the Commonwealth & Southern Corp., namely, $28.25.

"The Consumers Power Co. is the largest operating unit of the Commonwealth & Southern System. We have already submitted plans to the SEC which make this company the basis of a major integration and have had long discussions with the commission on that point.

Transaction Approved

"About a year ago, the Commonwealth & Southern Corp., in advancing $1,200,000 to Consumers Power Co., offered to do so at a rate of $60 per share of common stock. The SEC, however, requested it to pay only the book value, or approximately $28 per share. This was then submitted to the Public Utilities Commission of Michigan, which approved the entire transaction.

"Commonwealth & Southern Corp. was willing to pay at the rate of $60 per share, however, because that was the highest price at which the stock had ever sold in the history of the company.

"In considering this (the Otis & Co.) proposal, I would like to know whether Otis & Co. would be willing to pay this price for all the common stock, which would make the common stock of Consumers Power Co. worth $100,000,000. This sounds very interesting.

"I would also like to know (1) why Otis & Co. makes these proposals first to a Federal official, and (2) what its motive is in taking this sudden interest in the affairs of the Consumers Power Co."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Otis & Company, Cleveland investment firm, attempted today to intervene in a Securities Commission hearing to determine whether Consumers Power Company of Jackson, Mich., should be permitted to sell $28,594,000 of bonds and 125,000 shares of common stock.

The Cleveland firm, represented by former Senator Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio, has publicly offered to buy the securities at higher prices than arranged for under their distribution by Consumers Power.

The prospect of reselling the securities at a profit was said by William R. Daley of Cleveland, president of Otis & Company, to be a primary motive in intervening. He added that his company and other Western bankers also were interested in the general principle of Western bankers handling Western financing.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Dec. 4

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.90½	$3.90¼	$8.2397
Cables	3.90½	3.90¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0221½	.0221	*
Belgium—belga	.1652	.1652	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2244	.2243	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5309	$
Sweden—krona	.2382	.2382	.4537
Norway—krone	.2272	.2272	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1932	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0076	.0220
Finland—finm'k	††	††	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760x	.1760x	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0370x	.0365	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0234x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.2315	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1650	.1650	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3900	.3900	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3010	.3015	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2347	.2450	*
Shanghai—dol	.0725	.0737	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4600	.4600	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8737	.8760	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2055x	.2080x	4

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.50, export, fas. N. Y. 12.97. Tin easier; spot and nearby 52.25; forward 50.00. Lead steady; spot, New York, 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35, zinc easy; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.00. Pig iron steady; No. 2 FOB Eastern Pennsylvania 24.00; Buffalo 23.00; Alabama 19.38. Aluminum, virgin 99 per cent 20.00; antimony, Chinese spot 14.00. Quicksilver 142.50-148.00 nominal. Platinum, pure, 40.00. Chinese wolframite 22.00-24.00 nominal. Domestic scheelite, 23.00 nominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s 43-41 Mch	104.20	104.20	104.20
1	3¼s 45-43	109.15	109.15	109.15
7	2¾s 47-45	108.7	108.5	108.5
2	4¼s 52-47	119.16	119.16	119.16
10	2½s 52-49	104.26	104.26	104.26
1	3s 55-51	109.6	109.6	109.6
6	2¾s 60-55	106.10	106.8	106.8
3	2¾s 65-60	105.7	105.6	105.6

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	3s 47-42	105.10	105.10	105.10

Home Owners Loan

6	2¼s 44-42	104.8	104.8	104.8
6	3s 52-44	107.5	107.5	107.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
13	Alleghany 5s 50 st	41½	41	41
9	Allsl Chalm cv 4s 52	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
11	Am & For P5s 2030	62	61¼	61¼
2	AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	An Int 5½s 49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6	Am T & T 5½s 43	109¼	109	5-32
2	Am T & T 3¾s 61	108¼	108	108¼
1	Am T Fdr cv 50	105½	105½	105½
5	Ang C Nitra db 67	38	38	38
3	Arm Del 4s 55	99¼	99¼	99¼
6	AT&SF 4s 95	106⅞	106¾	106¾
10	AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜
2	AT&SF 4s 60	96	96	96
1	AT&SF 4⅛s 48	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	AT&SF T Sh L 4s58	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
6	Austin & N W 5s 41	82	82	82
4	B&O rfg 6s 95 ct	27	27	27
3	B&O 1st 5s 48	64	63⅞	64
8	B&O 1st 5s 48 ct	63¼	63	63¼
3	B&O rfg 5s 95	25	25	25
6	B&O 5s 96 F ct	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
4	B&O 5s 2000 D	24¾	24¾	24¾
5	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
8	B&O cv 4½s 60	16⅝	16¼	16¼
19	B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	16⅛	15¾	15¾
14	B&O 1st 4s 48	63½	63	63¼
3	Bell T Pa 5s 60C	130⅜	130½	130⅜
4	Beth Stl 4¼s 60	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
7	Beth Stl 3¾s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
16	Beth Stl 3½s 52	106⅞	106½	106½
3	Beth Stl 3¼s 59	100¼	100	100
9	Boston & Me 5s 67	44½	44	44
1	Boston & Me 4¾s 61	44	43½	43½
7	Boston & Me 5s 55	44½	44½	44½
3	Bsky Edis 3¾s 66	9½	9½	9½
51	Bsky Man T 4½s 66 ct	82	81½	81½
55	Bsky Man Tr 4½s 66	83	82½	82½
1	Bsky Un El 1st 5s 50	86½	86½	86½
2	Bsky Un El 1st 5s 50 ct	84	84	84
2	Bsky U Gas 5s 45	112	112	112
2	Bsky U Gas 5s 50	94¾	94½	94¾
9	Bsky U Gas 5s 57B	105½	105	105½
1	Buf Gen El 4½s 81	112½	112½	112½
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57ct	37½	37½	37½
5	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Can Nat Ry 3¾s '55	102	102	102
46	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100¾	100¼	100¼
3	Can Pac 5s '44	105	105	105
13	Can Pac 5s '54	78½	77¾	77¾
15	Can Pac 4s perp	61½	61¼	61½
12	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	86	86	86
12	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3½	3½	3½
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	3	3	3
14	Cen Pac 5s '60	6½	6½	6½
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	51	50¾	50¾
1	Certain-teed 5½s '48	73¾	73¾	73¾
1	ChampionP&P 3¾s'50	78	78	78
2	C&O 4½s '92	104½	104½	104½
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	124	124	124
6	C&O rfg 3½s '63F	98¾	98½	98½
1	C&O cv 4½s '77A	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	C&SQ 4½s '77	85½	85	85½
10	C&SQ gen 4s '58	79¼	79	79¼
11	C&SQ 4s III '49	90¾	90¾	90¾
2	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
7	Chic Gt West 4s '59	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
25	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	23½	23½	23½
10	CMSP&P j5s 20000	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	CM&StP 4½s 89C	2	2	2
2	CM&StP gen 4s 89	25¾	25¾	25¾
1	Chi&NWRy rfg 5s2037	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
20	Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	9	9	9
6	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	3¾	3¼	3¾
4	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	Chi & NW 4s 87	9¼	8¾	8¾
2	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	14½	14¼	14¼
5	CRI&P 4s 88	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1	CRI&P 4s 88 ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
21	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13¾	13¾	13¾
5	CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	6	6	6
3	Chi & Nor 5s 56C	5	5	5
11	Chi Rl Isl 3½s '51	44½	44¼	44⅜
1	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	60	60	60
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	47⅝	47	47⅝
3	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	44	44	44
5	Inland Stl 3½s '70	99	99	99
2	Interb R Tr 7s '32	107¾	107½	107½
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32ct	73	73	73
3	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66ct	73	73	73
79	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
7	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	74⅛	74	74
5	Int Gt Nor 5s '56B	14¼	14¼	14⅛
5	Int Gt Nor 5s '56C	11	11	11
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	12	12	12
4	Int Paper 6s '55	70¼	69⅞	70¼
3	Int Paper 5s '47	94½	94½	94½
16	Int Paper 5s '55	103	102¾	102¾
13	Int T&T 5s '52	43⅛	42¾	43
11	K C South 3s '50	46½	46½	46½
5	Keith (BF) 6s '46	65¾	65	65
5	Koppers Co 4s '51	101½	101¼	101½
5	Kresge Found 3½s '47	104	104	104
1	LS & MS 3½s '97	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5	Leh Val 4s 2003	83⅜	82⅜	82⅜
6	Leh Val 4s 2003	16	16	16
3	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15	15	15
11	Loews 3½s '46	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2	Louisia.& Ark 5s '69	83¾	83¾	83¾
1	Lou Tr N 5s 2003 B	99¾	99¾	99¾
9	Louis & N un 4s '40	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
28	L & N 3s '80 St L	85½	85½	85½
9	Maine Cen 4½s '60	82½	82½	82½
29	Manhat Ry 4s 90	77½	77½	77½
46	Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	77½	77½	77½
4	Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	42	42	42
6	Mich Com Gas 4s 63	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
2	Mid-Sparta&NW 4s 47	16¼	16¼	16¼
2	MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	55	55	55
10	MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	6½	6½	6½
3	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	6¾	6¾	6¾
3	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
13	M.K.Tex 1st 4s 90	30	29½	30
12	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
12	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	14	13¾	13¾
3	Mo Pac 5s 77F	14	13¾	13¾
5	Mo Pac 5s 78G	13¾	13¾	13¾
17	Mo Pac 5s 81I	14	14	14
8	Mo Pac 1st ext 4s 38	3½	3¼	3½
15	Mob&Ob 5s 38	33¾	33¾	33¾
1	Mohawk&Mal 4s 91	54½	54½	54½
1	Mon WPa Pb Sv4½s60	109	109	109
5	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	99⅝	99¼	99¼
1	Montreal Tr 5s 41	91¼	91	91¼
7	Mor&Essex3½s 2000	73¾	73¾	73¾
1	Nassau El 4s 51 ct	80	80	80
15	Nassau El 4s 51	96¾	96¾	96¾
18	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	Nat Dist 3½s 49	104	104	104
1	N Eng RR 4s 45	33	33	33
4	NYC rfg 5s 2013	60½	59½	59½
12	NYC 4½s 2013 A	53¼	52¾	53
11	NYC cn 4s 98	56½	55¾	55¾
1	NYC cv 3¼s 52	76	75½	75½
1	NYC&HR 3½s 97	59	59	59
10	NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	76	76	76
9	NY Ch & St L 4½s 78	63¾	63¾	63½
1	NY Dock Co 4s 51	55	55	55
13	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	52	52	52
3	NYNH&H 4½s 67	18	17½	17½
17	NY O & W frg 4s92	17½	17	17
34	NY W & Bost 4½s '46	7	6½	6½
3	Niagara FallsP3½s '66	4½	4	4
27	Nor Pac 6s 2047	110¼	110¼	110¼
4	Nor Pac 6s 2047 C	55¼	54⅞	55¼
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
4	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47	47¾	47¾
5	Nor Pac 3s 2047	44½	44¼	44¼
4	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	41¼	41¼	41¼
3	Ogden&LCha 4s '48	108	107¾	108
1	Ohio Ed 4s '65	9	9	9
11	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108	108⅛	108⅛
2	Ontario Tran 5s '45	106¼	106	106¼
6	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105¼	105	105
7	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	108⅛	107¾	108⅛
5	Pac Gas & El 4s '54	112	111⅞	111⅞
5	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
3	Para Bway 4s '55 ct	47	47	47
1	Parmelee T 6s '44	45	45	45
1	Pen Co 4s '52 F	104½	104½	104½
1	Pen Co 4s '63	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	108	108	108
10	Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	107⅛	107	107⅛
4	Pen RR gen 5s '68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
7	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100½	100⅜	100½
11	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88¼	88⅛	88¼
1	Pen RR 4s '48	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛
8	Pen RR 3¾s '70	87¾	87¾	87¾
15	Pen RR 3½s '53	85½	85⅛	85⅛
10	Pere Marq 4½s '80	56	56	56
22	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109¼	109	109¼
1	PhilBal&W 4½s '77C	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3	PhilBal&W4½s'81D	106½	106½	106½
14	Phila Co 5s '67	105⅝	105½	105½
1	PhReadC&Icv6s'49	3½	3½	3½
2	Ph ReadC&O5s'73	11	11	11
1	Phillips Pet 3s '48	111¼	111¼	111¼
8	Pitt&WVt4½s'60C	44½	44	44½
25	Porti Gen E 4½s '60	81⅞	81½	81½
10	Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	52½	51⅞	52½
2	PorRIATG8s'42unst	52½	52½	52½
11	PostolTel&C5s'53	17⅛	17¼	17¼
1	PubSvcNoIll3½s'68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
6	Readg 4½s '97A	71½	71¼	71½
11	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	59½	59½	59½
15	Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	100	100	100
10	Rem Rand 4¼s '56xw	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Richfield Oil 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
2	Roch G&E 3¼s '69	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Rutland Can 4s '49	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2	Saugenay Pow 4¼s '66	94	94	94
25	StLPeo&NW5s'48	23	23	23
6	St L S F 4½s 78	9	8⅞	9
9	St L S F 4s 50 A	9½	9⅛	9⅛
13	St L S F 5s 50A ct	8½	8½	8½
2	St L SW 5 s52	15½	15½	15½
3	St S W 1st 4s 89	60	60	60
8	Sea A L 5s 50 st	14⅝	14½	14⅝
2	Sea AL rfg 4s59	5¾	5¾	5¾
5	Sea-AllFla 6s35A ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
4	Shell Un 2½s 54	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
4	Simmons cv 4s 52	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	So Bell T&T 3s 79	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10	Sou Pac 4½s 68	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
20	Sou Pac 4½s 81	48¼	48⅜	48½
2	So Pac 4½s 69	48⅞	48⅞	48½
1	So Pac rfg 4s 53	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
3	So Pac clt 4s 49	66¼	66¼	66¼
1	So Pac 3¾s 46	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
1	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
50A	1 South Ry 6½s 56	50¼	49⅞	49⅞
1	South Ry 5s 56	81½	81½	81½
7	South Ry cn 5s 94	77	77	77
27	South Ry gen 4s 56	88¼	88¼	88¼
2	S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	59½	59	59
3	S W Bell Tel 3s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	S W Gas 5s 57B	106	105⅞	105⅞
5	Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105	104⅝	105
10	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104½	104½	104½
3	Studebaker cv 6s 45	95¼	95¼	95¼
4	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106	106	106
1	Tex Corp 3s '59	104¼	104	104
2	Third Ave 5s '37	97¼	97¼	97¼
13	Third Ave aj 5s '60	14⅝	14½	14½
1	Third Ave 4s '60	50	50	50
87	Tol & Oh Cen 3¼s '60	87	87	87
3	T St L & W 4s 50	62¼	62¼	62¼
2	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108	108	108
1	Un Oil Cal 3½s '52	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Un Oil Cal 3s '59	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
29	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
1	Un Pac 4s '46	96½	96½	96½
1	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106⅜	106⅛	106¼
19	Unit Drug 5s '53	77	76½	76¾
4	Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	89¾	89¼	89¼
1	Util Liq&Trac 5s '44	102	102	102
9	Util P&L 5s '59	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
5	Wabash 1st 5s '39	36⅛	36⅛	36⅜
3	Wabash 2d 5s '39	20	20	20
20	Warren Bros 6s '41	35½	33	35½
1	West Pen P 3½s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	West Shore 4s 2361	50	50	50
2	Westch Lt 5s '50	125	125	125
1	Westn Md 4s '52	81	80½	81
3	Western Un 5s '51	68½	68¼	68½
5	Western Un 5s '60	67½	67¼	67¼
15	Western Un 4½s '50	62½	62¼	62½
3	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Wilkes B & E 5s '42	12¾	12½	12¾
2	Wilson&Co 4s '55	104¼	104¼	104¼
16	Wilson&Co cv 3¾s '47	97½	97½	97½
1	Wis Cen 4s '49 ctf	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
10	Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	108	108	108
2	Youngst S&T 4s '61	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
25	Youngst S&T 4s '48	108	107½	107½

Foreign Bonds

5	Antioquia 7s '45 C	16½	16½	16½
3	Anthwerp 5s '58	67	66½	67
3	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	77⅝	77⅜	77⅜
11	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	78¼	78¼	78¼
6	Argentine 4½s '48	94⅝	94½	94½
11	Australia 5s '57	75½	75½	75½
22	Australia 4½s '56	71⅞	71½	71⅝
2	Belgium 7s '55	99½	99¼	99¼
5	Belgium 6½s '49	90¼	90	90
5	Belgium 6s '55	87¼	87¼	88⅛
3	Brazil 8s '41	16	15¾	15¾
6	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
3	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	12	11¾	11¾
6	Breda,Ernes 7s '54	96½	96½	96½
6	Brisbane 5s '58	77¼	77¼	77¼
7	Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	56	56	56
1	Bulgaria 7½s '68	14	14	14
27	Canada 5s '52	103¾	103½	103⅝
7	Canada 4s '60	97½	97½	97½
7	Canada 3s '67	86¾	86¼	86⅜
28	Canada 3s '68	86	86	86
3	Chile 7s '42	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	Chile 6s '60 asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
8	Chile 6s '61 Jan	16	16	16
14	Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	12¾	12¼	12¾
11	Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
5	Chile 6s '62 asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
11	Chile 6s '63 asd	12¾	12¼	12¾
1	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	31¼	31¼	31¼
8	Copenhag 5s '52	50¼	49¾	49¾
3	Cuba 5½s '45	46	45	45
7	Cuba 4½s '77	57¾	57	57
23	Denmark 6s '42	56	56	56
1	Denmark 5½s '55	72¾	72½	72½
3	Denmark 4½s '62	62	62	62
2	Dom 5½s '42	53½	53½	53½
1	Dom 2nd 5½s '40	71	71	71
15	Finland 6s '45	68	68	68
5	GerCov 5½s '65	52	52	52
2	Ger Cov 5½s'65unst	8⅛	8	8⅛
16	Ger Govt 7s '49	6	6	6
7	Helsingfors 6½s '60	36	35½	35½
7	Italy 7s 1951	68	67½	68
1	Japan 6½s '54	78¾	78¾	78¾
8	Japan 5½s '65	61	61	61
7	Medellin Mun 6½s '54	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	Met Water 5½s '50	75	75	75
7	Milan City 6½s '52	50¾	50¾	50½
3	N Sou Wales 5s '57	76	76	76
36	Norway 4½s '44	94½	92½	92½
3	Norway 6s '43	94	94	94
34	Norway 4½s '56	82⅞	81	81½
2	Norway 4½s '65	75¾	72¾	72¾
27	Norway 4s '63	74	72	72
3	Orient Dev 5½s '58	50½	50½	50½
14	Oslo City 4½s '55	82½	82	82
1	Panama 5'63A st asd	69¾	69¾	69¾
1	Pernambuco 7s '47	7¼	7¼	7¼
9	Peru 7s '59	9½	9¾	9½
8	Peru 1st 6s '60	8½	8¾	8¾
1	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8½	8½	8½
2	Poland 4½s '63 asd	9½	9¼	9¼
1	Prussia 6½s '51	11½	11½	11½
5	Queensld 7s '41	94¾	94½	94½
5	Queensld 5s '57	89	89	89
1	Rhine-Main 7s '50	13	13	13
14	Rome 6½s '52	61½	61	61½
7	Sao Paulo St 7s '56	8⅞	8¾	8¾
11	Sao Paulo St 6s '68	8¼	7½	7½
30	Sou Sts 6s '62	13½	13½	13½
10	Serbs Cts Sl 7s'62	13	13	13
3	Taiwan El P 5½s '71	53½	53¼	53¼
8	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	55¾	55½	55¾
7	Utr Lt aj 3¾s 4s4¼s '79	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
14	WarsawCity4½s'58asd	6½	6	6
1	Yokohama 6s '61	59½	59½	59½

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 3,148,000: previous day 3,186,000; week ago 5,810,500; year ago 5,986,675; two years ago 7,587,200; Jan. 1 to date 1,884,213,000; year ago 1,665,247,480; two years ago 2,625,570,650.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 4

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	90½	90½	90½	90½
.40	Bird & Son, Inc	12	12	12	11
8.75	Bos & Albany	83½	83	83	83¾
8.00	Bos Edison	146	145

Steel Industry Operating at Highest Point for Year

Mexican Court Approves Oil Expropriation

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Supreme Court has voted unanimously to uphold the Government's expropriation of the vast foreign oil industry in Mexico.

The decision rejected the appeal of 17 American, British and Netherlands companies which have carried on a two-year court fight.

The four justices voted to sustain the March 18, 1938, expropriation of immovable properties, principal issue of the appeal.

Provisions of Opinion

The opinion provided:

1. The expropriation was not unconstitutional and did not violate personal guarantees.

2. A denial that the companies ever owned the subsoil, which was held to be the exclusive property of the nation.

3. The companies are entitled to compensation for the expropriation of their wells and their capital invested directly and "legitimately" for the exploitation of the oil industry.

4. Indemnification must be made within 10 years from proceeds of the Government's operation of the industry.

5. The companies are entitled to the return of their records, archives. accounts and cash seized in the course of the expropriation.

The next move in the conflict was expected to come soon when the departments of finance and national economy present their valuations of the properties as a basis for indemnification.

Valuations thus far placed on the properties by Mexico and the companies differ by many millions of dollars. The companies' figure is more than $400,000,000.

Appeal to Washington

Spokesmen for American companies indicated they intended to appeal to Washington for intervention.

One said the decision meant that "oil companies are through in Mexico."

Diplomatic circles said the United States State Department had two courses of possible intervention: To seek an "arrangement" with the Mexican Government satisfactory to the oil interests, or declare there had been a denial of justice and request Mexico to agree to the appointment of an international tribunal to arbitrate the issue.

NEW YORK (AP)—Executives of American oil companies whose Mexican properties were seized by the Mexican Government expressed "no surprise" at the decision of the Mexican Supreme Court upholding the expropriation.

Public statements made by members of the court some weeks ago, they said, indicated the body planned to uphold the taking over of the oil lands.

Seized Mexican properties of American companies were estimated to be worth $400,000,000.

The decision of the highest Mexican court, it was said, "exhausts the last possibility of regaining the properties by legal action." Whatever is to be done from now on toward return of the properties, the oil men said, would have to be done by the State Department in Washington.

Properties of 17 American, British and Dutch oil companies in Mexico were seized by the Mexican Government on March 18, 1938. The companies included Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Standard Oil Co. of California, Socony-Vacuum Oil, the Sinclair Oil interests, and the British Dutch Shell concerns.

The companies said they had no formal comment to make on the Mexican Supreme Court's action.

Engineering Awards 16 P. C. Below 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Contracts for heavy engineering construction awarded during the week ended Nov. 28 totaled $57,501,000, a gain of 20 per cent over the previous week but 16 per cent below a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private engineering construction declined slightly from the week before, but topped its respective 1938 value for the twelfth week in succession—this time by 53 per cent.

Public construction was 48 per cent larger than the previous week but 33 per cent below the same week a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Private	$20,722,000	$13,546,000
State and Municipal	30,105,000	44,457,000
Federal	6,674,000	10,133,000
Total	57,501,000	68,136,000

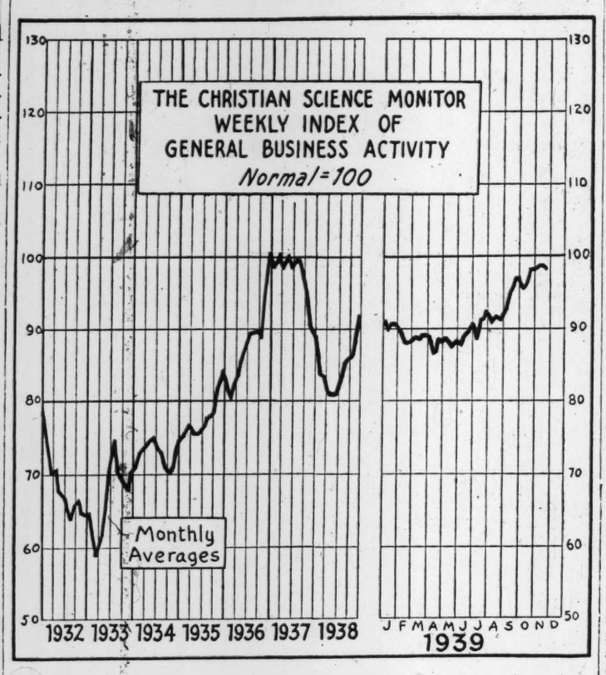
National Supply Plans Bond Sale

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Supply Company of Pittsburgh notified the Securities Commission of the proposed sale of $7,500,000 of 3¾ per cent first mortgage bonds to mature in 1954.

The company's registration statement said that $5,577,450 of the anticipated proceeds would be used for the redemption sometime before next March 1 of bonds of Spang, Chalfant & Company, whose obligations had been assumed by National Supply. The balance of the proceeds would be added to the company's general funds.

Kuhn, Loeb & Company and A. G. Becker & Co., both of New York, were named as the principle underwriters of the proposed bonds.

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Modest Decline in Business



Recording a modest decline in general business activity The Christian Science Monitor weekly index dipped to 98.2 (prel.) on Nov. 25 from 98.4 on Nov. 18. This compares with 89.6 on Nov. 26 of last year. The moderate gains in the early part of the month were cancelled out leaving the index at the same level as at the end of October.

A greater-than-seasonal decline in the miscellaneous freight carloadings component slightly more than offset gains in the other two components, electric power production and bank debits outside New York City.

Although power output was lower than the previous week, adjustments for a shorter week resulted in a slight advance exceeding allowances for seasonal and trend factors. Bank debits increased more than was expected on the basis of seasonal and intra-monthly factors.

Wholesale commodity prices eased fractionally during the week ended Nov. 25, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Nov. 25* 1939	Nov. 18 1939	Nov. 26 1938
Combined index	98.2	98.4	89.6
Bk debits outside NYC	92.4	91.0	81.6
Elec power production	101.9	101.8	94.5
Misc carloadings	96.7	99.0	87.6

*Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market continued on down last week and got around the 145 level on the Dow-Jones' industrial averages. And still the mystery grows of why the market lags behind business. More and more attention is being paid to British security selling, estimated around $1,000,000 or one out of every 12 lots traded. That isn't much but when it is all net selling is can have a considerable effect.

We are now getting back on the market the securities picked up here by the Europeans during the 1935-1937 bull market. This current selling is a sort of slow-motion of the 1914 dumping by Europeans which closed this market. But it must be expected to continue now for the duration of the war, since it will take the Allies about three years at this rate to liquidate their nationals' holdings. That seems one more reason for thinking that the war is bearish, not bullish.

Sees Armistice Over

Moreover, Washington is returning to its customary anti-business position and the armistice is obviously off, with the attack on the utilities, the poke at the Rochester bankers, the threat of "defense" taxes, and so on. Businessmen are now beginning to worry about the May and Nye bills for M-day mobilization, and about the number of presidential powers which can be pulled from existing statutes here and there like rabbits from a hat.

The attack on the utilities reached furthest north in absurdity with Senator Norris' hammering at Commonwealth & Southern for a perfectly proper down-stream inter-company transaction and with Representative Rankin harping on his usual theme that utility rates are 100 per cent above what they should be. The technic of such statements is usually to release them around supper time; Wendel Willkie says they make him stay home evenings in case the press should phone about one of these releases.

However, Mr. Willkie seems "hep" to all these things and can reply blow for blow. Senator Norris' ill-judged attack permitted Mr. Willkie to advertise both the fact that all his inter-company transactions have to get official approval anyway, and the fact that his company makes down-stream and not upstream transactions—one of the very operations which most justifies the utility holding company. What happened was that Cities' Service wanted to get rid of a little local company in Ohio to conform with the "death sentence." So Consumer Power, Commonwealth & Southern subsidiary, bought it. It got the money from Commonwealth, which owns Consumer entirely—another feature in accord with the spirit of the Act of '35.

"Transparent as Cellophane"

Still further conforming to the spirit, Commonwealth advanced the money instead of getting Consumer to borrow it in the open market. Lastly, it took in part common stock instead of promises to pay. The price at which it took this stock is perfectly meaningless since it owns all the rest of the stock.

As Mr. Willkie pointed out, it didn't make any difference whether Consumer gave it 125,000 shares of stock or one share for the money. Then when Senator Rankin sounded off, it gave Mr. Willkie a chance to advertise the fact again that Commonwealth's rates are the country's lowest, and finally to wise-crack "a statement a day from Norris and Rankin."

The publicity moves of the Administration in its latest public power program are considered here as transparent as cellophane. First came the quiet dropping of Louis Johnson's National Defense Power Commission and the grooming of the more radical National Power Policy Committee, which is a public ownership band wagon. The idea then is to build up a case for a government-owned "grid" system extending from New England to Wisconsin, down to the as yet unbuilt Gilbertsville Dam and then doubling back to take in some of the rest of TVA and on up to Conowingo.

If the thing goes over big enough the Government would "have" to build some big standby plants. TVA is apparently getting ready itself to increase its steam power. Actually "grid" is a fancy word popular in European utility circles, for the interconnections which visiting European engineers found here. New England Power, for instance, took 20 per cent of its load last year from other companies and Niagara Hudson 19 per cent.

Business News Indifferent

The business news was indifferent—though only by comparison with the better news of recent weeks. Principal bad news was that scrap steel is down another 50 cents. And the volume of steel orders is receding slightly. But the backlog is still huge and estimates are that January operations will not drop below 85 per cent. Steel prices were continued unchanged for the first quarter except for minor adjustments and a $2 increase in hot-rolled sheets and strips.

Evidence of the divided opinion of steel men appeared again as Eugene Grace said: "The soundest and most important factor is the natural recovery after the long period of depression. . . . It is gratifying that our products are largely going into consumption and not into inflated inventories." Ernest Weir then sounded off a milder version of his October opinion that the foundation for the current prosperity is about as solid as a cream puff.

Things are really looking up for the rails. At long last it looks as though a busted railroad would actually come out of reorganization—Chicago & Eastern Illinois. Others may follow. And—wonder of wonders—some of the roads are repaying long-standing RFC loans. Even New York Central is threatening to pay up a little. The improvement in the Class 1 roads' net operating income is now common knowledge.

The ICC's move toward lowering rates out of Southern territory to conform with Northern rates is a reflection of important changes which seem to have made the differential at least semi-obsolete. Southern rates were higher because the mountains there are worse, but modern engineering has levelled the hills. They were also higher because traffic was thinner, but that is no longer so.

The Treasury's $500,000,000 offering of 11-9 year two's was 12 times oversubscribed and the whole list was strong. Colorado Public Service's $52,500,000 offering was a great success. It brought a lot of dealers hurrying to get into the National Association of Securities Dealers. Insurance companies are buying.

Steel Output Up Half Point To 94 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production in the United States during the past week increased ½ a point to 94 per cent of mill capacity, a new high for the year, according to the magazine Steel.

"With unfilled business extending as much as 12 weeks in some products," says the report, operations are receiving strong support and apparently will hold near the 94 per cent level into the new year. In only a few instances are buyers seeking to defer shipments because of unchanged prices next quarter, and urgent requirements in other directions easily absorb this slack.

"In some districts new business has tended to moderate, but this is not attributable entirely to the price announcements, since this factor already had been discounted. Bookings in other areas are equaling or exceeding shipments which are close to mill capacity. Backlogs generally are moderating slowly, if at all.

Price Revisions Minor

"Price revisions are minor. An advance of $2 a ton in the hot-rolled sheet base partly is offset by a like reduction in certain extras on several sizes. The hot-rolled rolled strip base also has been raised $2. Wire rods, recently priced per gross ton, will be priced per 100 pounds for delivery after Dec. 31. This adjustment results in only a small net change in the price.

"Unchanged pig iron prices are indicated for next quarter, although silvery iron has been advanced $1 a ton, effective immediately.

"Preliminary reports on November pig iron production indicate an all-time high for that month of 3,726,021 tons, compared with 3,627,384 tons in October and 2,286,661 tons a year ago.

"Automotive steel needs will be heavy this month, particularly in view of the reopening of Chrysler plants.

Export Business Higher

"With the passing of the peak in steel orders and with production adjusted to the increased rate of consumption, mills are more disposed to quote on export business, especially for January and subsequent delivery. Steel exports continued to increase in October, the total of 255,181 tons being 4 per cent larger than in September and more than 25 per cent ahead of a year ago. Including scrap, October exports were the largest so far this year."

Scrap continues in a bear market, prices being off sharply at Pittsburgh and generally weak in other districts. The composite slumped $1.17 last week to $18.33, bringing it back to the mid-September level.

Sets American Gas Hearing in January On 'Integration'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission announced that a hearing would be held January 29 to determine what American Gas & Electric Company must do to become an "integrated" system under the "death sentence" clause of the Utilities Holding Company Act.

The hearing also will cover a plan of simplification filed by the company a year ago under which American Gas proposed to dispose of certain non-utility properties.

American Gas is a holding company system with 17 direct subsidiaries and nine indirect subsidiaries, the latter being non-utility concerns. The system furnishes electric, steam and water services to 1,542 communities in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvnaia, and New Jersey.

Offerings of New Securities Mount

NEW YORK (AP)—The resumption of private corporate financing boosted public offerings of new securities the past week to their highest level since the war jammed the machinery for distribution of new issues.

Poor's Publishing Company reported that new offerings during the week ended Nov. 29 totaled $60,611,670, of which 12 per cent represented new money.

Bulking large in the total was a $52,500,000 refunding issue of the Public Service Company of Colorado, the first large corporate financing offered to the public since the latter part of August.

Comparisons follow:

	Last week	Prev. week
Municipal	$8,097,330	$22,284,750
Public Utility	52,500,000	.....
Railroad	.....	1,800,000
Industrial	.....	750,000
Miscellaneous	.....	1,860,000
Stock	14,340	3,268,133
Total	$60,611,670	$29,962,883

Possible Telegraph Merger Study Report Due Shortly

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman James F. Fly of the Communications Commission said the Commission might have a report within 10 days on its study of a possible merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies.

The report, he said, would be sent to Chairman Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana, of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Mr. Fly expressed the opinion that legislation probably would be needed to permit any merger of the companies.

No Slackening Shown in Trade Yet, Reports Hopkins

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins reported that business activity was higher in November than in October, but that production was maintained to "some extent at the expense of unfilled orders."

Mr. Hopkins adedd, however, that the current backlog of orders appeared sufficient to continue the November production rate to the end of the year, although there had been some decline in new business.

The commerce chief said that in some lines orders had dropped to the pre-September volume or below, indicating that "the brief period of anticipatory buying based upon expectations of war stimulation has run its course for the present at least."

He noted as a favorable element that new orders in some durable goods lines, such as foundry equipment and electrical manufactures, had continued in large volume during October.

Pointing out that individual income was nearly equal to the 1937 average, while living costs were lower, the commerce chief said that "consumers' command over goods is correspondingly enlarged," and that retail sales of merchandise were on "a par with those in the peak months of the 1936-37 recovery."

Business profits expanded sharply during the current quarter, he said, resulting in increased dividend declartions and a rise in the volume of funds available for expansion.

"The extent to which these are flowing back into actual expenditures," Mr. Hopkins stated, "is an essential element in appraising the prospects for business activity once unfilled orders are reduced to a level commensurate with income business."

The secretary noted that prices of some materials, such as hides, steel scrap and wool, had declined slightly and that new price increases in finished goods were less in evidence.

Factory employment was said to have increased slightly in November, contrary to the usual seasonal decline, and to be about 6 per cent higher than in August on an adjusted basis.

Upturn of 84 P. C. In Manufacturers' Backlog of Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—A rise of 84 per cent in October over a year previous in manufacturers' backlogs of unfilled orders was reported by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The 89 manufacturers reporting to the board, a private statistical agency, said their backlogs had increased 18 per cent from September to October.

New orders were reported by 78 manufacturers to be 1-10 of 1 per cent smaller in October than in September, but 71 per cent greater than in October, 1938.

Shipments were reported by 163 firms to be 9 per cent greater in October than in September and 32 per cent greater than in October, 1938.

Inventories were reported by 169 countries to be 3 per cent greater in October than in September, but 1 per cent smaller than in October, 1938.

Two Brokerage Firms Combine

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidation of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Goodbody & Co. and the Chicago house of Babcock, Rushton & Co., was announced here by Marcus Goodbody, senior partner of the House in New York. The new firm will be known as Goodbody & Co.

Of the general partners of Babcock, Rushton & Co., Orville E. Babcock, Joseph A. Rushton, George A. Robinson, Edwin G. Colwell, Philip F. Heintz and Martin J. Murray will become partners in the consolidated house, along with all present partners of Goodbody & Co.

The firm plans to take over most of Babcock, Rushton & Company's employees and will have 26 branches.

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'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Give BOOKS
Religious Book Shop
New Hampshire Bible Society
24 Warren St.

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Everything men and boys wear!
HARDY & McSWINEY
31 North Main Street

You'll always do better at
LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

Miss Lang's Beauty Parlor
Specializing in
BRECK'S SHAMPOOS
72 No. Main St. Tel. 2880

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Our
CHRISTMAS LINGERIE
has not been advanced in price!
Harry G. Emmons

Christmas Suggestions
Pyrex ware, cutlery, electric percolators, waffle irons and toasters, skates, skis, ski poles and Flexible Flyer sleds, flash lights. The new Scout flash light at 75c is a winner.
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

LEATHER GOODS
make desirable and practical Christmas Gifts!
We carry a complete line
PELISSIER'S
Harness and Luggage Store
9 Warren St. Phone 1406

Reasonably Priced Gifts
which are a pleasure to give as well as to receive
G. W. STUART & CO.
Jewelers
30 North Main Street

HUBERT COAL COMPANY
84 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

HALL BROS. CO.
Fuel Oil—Range Oil
PHONE 1100

For Comfort and Style
Fall Enna Jettick Shoes
$5 and $6
Tonkin and Fraser
79 NORTH MAIN STREET

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

Toys the year around at
FRENCH'S RADIO SHOP
10B No. State St., Concord, N. H.
Radio Headquarters

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store .... 41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store .....81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St.
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Electrical Gifts
R. C. A. Radios, Refrigerators, Stoves, Washers, Clocks and other small appliances.
Novelties
Chase's Brass and Copper Lamps, Door Bell Chimes
Records
R. C. A., Blue Bird and Victor
TOYS
G. F. St. Lawrence & Son
Electrical Contractors
71 Hanover St. Tel. 7885

GIFTS for MEN
Women Like to Shop Here for Men's Gifts
Skis, Ski Jackets, Riding Equipment, Mufflers, Gloves and Socks. Shirts and Ties, Sporting Goods
Charles M. Floyd Co.

LITTLE THINGS
Mount High in Smartness
Christmas Shoppers who patronize Pariseau's in purchasing their gifts have a big variety from which to choose.
PARISEAU'S, Inc.
1008 Elm St.

For Christmas
Lovely China Sets, Sparkling Glassware and Everything for the Kitchen
JOHN B. VARICK CO.

A Warm Greeting Awaits You at
Ye Quaker Shop Studio
324 Taylor Street
Let us do your Hemstitching, Stamping, Embroidery and selp you with your
CHRISTMAS PROBLEMS

Take time to keep your hair at its best these busy Christmas days.
With True Joy and Happiness to All
IDA PATZKE
21 Dubuque St. Phone 854

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

They'll be looking for a
WATCH
on that Christmas Tree
Give a Hamilton
For Beauty and Service
N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET

P. J. Campbell
REAL ESTATE
Property Management
Rents Collected
782 Summer St. Phone 1221

Christmas Lists
Check off each one and fill your own needs with one of "Old Spice" lovely selection.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

A ... IN A ...
Would be quite unique, both purchased from her shop. Also lovely bags, $1.98-$2.98. Costume Jewelry $1 and up. Novelty handkerchiefs.
MISS MARY CAHILL
50 Hanover Street

Give BOOKS
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

57 HEINZ VARIETIES
For Your Christmas Dinner or a Christmas Basket
Special Texas Fascinating Brand Grapejuice, No. 2 can, 90c dozen.
296 Phones 4567
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Gifts that Bring Cheer to the Home
Come and see the many gift ideas in our occasional furniture.
TABLES LAMPS RUGS
Select now—gifts delivered at the last minute if you wish.
A. A. MOONEY FURNITURE CO.
Central and Franklin Streets

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

NASHUA

Native Turkeys
Fresh, Plump, Tender
MOORE'S MARKET
31 MAIN STREET PHONE 2800

PORTSMOUTH

Consolidation Coal Co.
Distributors of
"Consolidation Clean Coal" and "New England Coke"
35 Pleasant Street Tel. 90

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
Meats and Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

"Say it with Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 Broadway Tel. 918
Greenhouses, Tel. 86

LIPPITT'S
145 Thames Street Phone 1016
Toys and Gifts
FOR ALL
Many thousands to choose from. A real treat in store for you. Do your Christmas shopping early.

TAILORING
For Over Fifty Years to
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
MacLENNAN
207 THAMES STREET TEL. 940

THE WARD PRINTING CO.
202 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.
Phone 962
Frank J. Lutz Henry C. Wilkinson

PAWTUCKET

Office Phone — Perry 0133
Res. Phone — Perry 4152-R
STANLEY N. CHASE CO.
Insurance of Every Description
Dorothy Chase Fullerton
NOTARY PUBLIC
21 High St. McDuff Bldg., Rm. 204

PROVIDENCE

Children Know the Difference!
Be sure they get our
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
MAELLVERN FARM
W. H. GREENE
Oaklawn, R. I. Telephone Valley 845

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXACO ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

Be Saved
use Southern's Service
Dependable and Quality Dry Cleaning
SOUTHERN
DRY CLEANING CO.
ALEX. 60 IVY 1300

LUCKETT'S HARDWARE
Paints and Hardware
KING AND ROYAL STREETS
PHONE 86

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford Herbys Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

A Merry American Christmas with
"Gifts That Glorify"
FROM
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

Diamonds *Silverware*
Opticians *Watches*
BUCKINGHAM & FLIPPIN
Telephone 1668 919 Main Street

BEAUTIFUL SHOES
Specializing in smart, correctly fitted shoes of excellent quality
COLEMAN'S
LYNCHBURG

NORFOLK AVE. DAIRY
Grade A Pasteurized Raw Milk
TELEPHONE 1080

Give Jewelry at Christmas
from
PHILLIP'S BROS., INC.

ATTRACTIVE GIFTS
For Entire Family from
L. Moses & Co.
Phone 861 916 Main St.

NEWPORT NEWS

Arrow Shirts.... $2.00
Silk Robes..... $9.95
Schick Razors... $12.50
Smart Ties..... $1.00
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

Christmas Gifts
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers and Gemologists
2912 Washington Ave.
Newport News, Va.

NORFOLK

Campbell's DRY WORKS Inc.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

Thirty-six Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

415 BOUSH STREET Telephone 42293
Layettes, Shower and Infant Gifts
Infants' Wear to Six

MILTON MUSIC CO.
108 W. Freeman Street
Everything Musical
Pianos, Band Instruments, Sheet Music, Victor Records, Musical Accessories
Free Instruction on All Instruments

SMITH
BALLANCE-BURR INC.
434 GRANBY STREET PHONE 22572
"The House of Better Shoes"

Wergley's Pastry Shop
A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year
621 Colonial Ave. Norfolk, Virginia

Willner's
Hosiery — Lingerie
SPORTSWEAR FOR LADIES
118 W. Freemason Street
Norfolk, Va. Phone 45814

RICE'S
Fashion Corner
Where Freemason Crosses Granby
"Always First to Feature the First Fashions First"

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES
for the Family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News
Telephone 22239

George M. Owen & Son
PRINTERS
Anything from a card to a newspaper
2418 Granby Street, Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 8-1911

ROANOKE

FLOWERS
of the finest quality at reasonable prices
For Your THANKSGIVING and CHRISTMAS Flowers
Visit
FALLON FLORIST
210 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Avenue
New arrival in Fall Coats, Suits, and Dresses for all occasions. Attend our fur coat sale and save.

AIRHEART-KIRK CLOTHING CO.
Furnishings and Clothing
for men and young men
25 Campbell Ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

NATALIE SHOPPE
Distinctive Fashions in
Dresses, Coats and Furs
For Matron and Miss
301 S. Jefferson St. Dial 2-0678

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY
LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION
DIAL 5501

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
Coiffure Deflectone
BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Covle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 37-151
Branch 13

HUNTINGTON

Man Tailored Women's Suits and Coats

THE SMART SHOP
Ladies' Ready to Wear Apparel
Exclusive But Not Expensive
843 Fourth Avenue Phone 6286

Huntington Dry Goods Co.
Where Ninth Street crosses Third Ave.
The Store for Thrifty People

Thackston Bros. Tire Company

United States Tires and Batteries, Philco Radios, Maytag Washers, Westinghouse Refrigerators
6TH AVE. AT 10TH ST.
PHONE 5171

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

BETTY GAY SHOP
Known for Lower Prices
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments
941 Third Ave. Phone 9645

A Good Store to Visit
Merchandise Reliable
Prices Most Reasonable
O. J. Morrison Dept. Store
831 FOURTH AVE. All Busses Stop There

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It 'Til You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

Richard Restaurant
Phone 6941 106 High St.

THOMAS CLEANERS
Dependable Dry Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.
Morgantown, W. Va.

A Man's Shop
REINER & COVE
Men's Wear Tailoring
Morgantown, W. Va.

McCOY'S FLOWER SHOP
179 Fayette Street, opp. West Penn.
PHONE 6123
Morgantown, W. Va.

WHEELING

See "The Owl"
CHRISTMAS CARDS
and You Will See the Best of All
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3868
917 Market Street, Wheeling

Standard Dealer
ESSO
D. L. SHARPENBURG
Prop.
National Road, Birch Lynn

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking — Shoe Dyeing and Tinting — Clothes Cleaning and Pressing — Glove Cleaning
1061 SHORT MARKET STREET

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866, 9 to 12 daily

Hudson's Bay Company
SPORTS NEEDS
Visit "The Bay" for Best in Sporting Needs and Sports Clothes

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers

Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st., West Phone M-7833

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary

WILKINSON ELECTRIC
CO. LIMITED
129 7TH AVE. W. M. 3633
ELECTRIC LIGHTING and RADIO DEALERS
"If It Is Electrical Consult Us"

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R. 1204 R. 1376

ASHDOWN'S
HARDWARE—CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.

Phone M. 9266 Res. Phone H 2523
Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at the
WALK-RITE
Style Shoppe Ltd.
FURS
WOMEN'S APPAREL
FOOTWEAR
Edmonton's Smart Shop for Women

Hudson's Bay Company
"GARRY"
Shoes for Men
Combine style and quality at a low price.

THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET for the price you pay.

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

The "BAY"—
Store of a Million Gifts for *Your* Christmas
Hudson's Bay Company

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101

THE Winnipeg SUPPLY & FUEL CO. LTD.
PHONE 87-614

Every Day is Bargain Day
SAFEWAY

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Pearless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST., Phone 22818

Holt, Renfrew & Company
PORTAGE AT CARLETON
Furs—
Ladies' and Men's Wear
DIAL 21857

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware Paints Kitchenware
Electricals Sporting Goods
Furniture Floor Coverings
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m., daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?

• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

Christmas Gifts
Many Beautiful and Artistic Gifts at
THOMAS LEES
Jewellers for over 78 Years
17 King St. West

Christmas Coal burns bright and clear, at Christmas and throughout the year.
Clean fuel—Clean delivery
Prompt Service
CHRISTMAS COAL COMPANY
Phone 4-1107 Kenilworth Ave. S.

Enjoy Shopping with a
ROBINSON Charge Account
Just say "Charge It!" Receive a monthly statement. Pay only once a month.
The G. W. Robinson Co. Ltd.
"Hamilton's Department Store"

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET EAST

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

DR. M. W. LOCKE
Selby Arch-Preservers
and La Gioconda Shoes
LEVINSONS
26 King St. W.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream

New Telephone Number 4/2887

Liberty WOMEN'S WEAR LIMITED

For the Women who know and want the best.

129 KING ST. EAST

Coats, Suits Dresses, Hats and Hosiery

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Phone Our Service Stations

Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.

Wonderful THREE Combination

Caincross & Lawrence *Limited*

Chemists and Druggists

Experts in

Kodak Photography

SIX STORES

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.

65 EMPLOYEES of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.

Ford

Met. 1340 447 Talbot at Queens Ave

DELICIOUS

Canada Bread

OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods

DELIVERED FRESH DAILY

E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

MEN, your Winter Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear

CUMMING the Clothier

Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each

487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

A GIFT PROBLEM?...

You'll Solve It in Our Gift Shop
Fourth Floor

Smallman & Ingsam Limited

Western Ontario's Big Department Store

DIARIES
For Personal and Office Use
Wide selection

Wendell Holmes Bookshops

London and St. Thomas

ESTABLISHED 1854

Westland Bros.

Painting and Decorating

Met 1380 156 Wortley Road

Jackson

Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability

LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

CARLING INSURANCE AGENCY

Removed to

Bank of Montreal Chambers
over Market Branch
PHONE MET 2322

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Insurance

ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.

Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

Photographic Stores
LIMITED
Kodaks
Motion Picture Equipment
65 Sparks St., Ottawa
Telephone 2-5721

The House of 1001 Suggestions

Ottawa Leather Goods Co.

126 Sparks St. -:- Dial 2-4656

"Everything in Leather"

GIFTS SOUVENIRS
HANDBAGS TRAVELING BAGS

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

GIFTS

A Gift from Murphy's Means More

MURPHY-GAMBLE LIMITED

H. G LANGFORD

LIMITED
211 Bank Street
JEWELLER

Fine Quality Diamonds
English Sheffield
Gruen Watches

COR. BANK AND NEPEAN TEL. 2-4421

Phone 2-2411 **R. & POWELL** GROCER

Shirriff's **Lushus** TABLE JELLIES

GIFTS

For all occasions, China, Cut Glass, Brass, Wood, Novelties and Kitchen Ware

McINTOSH & WATTS

245 Bank St. 2-6383

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

234 Bank Street 2-5777

THRIFTY and DAMP WASH

ECONOMY—20 Pieces for $1.00
All Ironed De Luxe Service
Special Bachelor Service

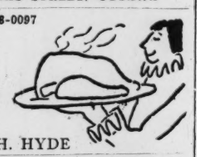
Household Laundry
LIMITED
Telephone 7-6700

NOW ADDED FINE FURNITURE

Orme LIMITED

175 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA

7-0488 8-0097



Turkeys
Geese
Chickens
Ducks

HARVEY H. HYDE

JAMES HOPE & SONS LIMITED

Canadian Artists' Christmas Cards

Books for Gifts

63 Sparks St.

G. T. GREEN

DECORATOR

750 Bank St. 7-0235

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574
Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEWELLERS SINCE 1893

Christmas Stocks Now at Their Best

Watches — Diamonds — Jewellery
and many other gift suggestions
BUDGET TERMS AVAILABLE

Tisdall's 144 YONGE STREET • OPPOSITE SIMPSONS

"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira Berg *Limited*

1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

For Better Fuel Service Call

McKINNON FUELS LIMITED

City Wide Delivery

Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

DONLANDS

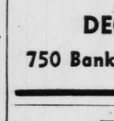
DAIRY LIMITED

Richer and Better Dairy Products

City-Wide Service

250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

R. S. PETERSON



Groceries, Fruits Provisions

99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind, Good Printing

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How Helium Gas Is Obtained?

Helium gas owes its name to the fact that it was known to exist in the sun more than a quarter of a century before it was discovered on earth. In 1868 a spectrum taken during a solar eclipse showed a bright yellow line assumed to represent a previously unknown element. Lockyer suggested that the new element be called "helium," from the Greek **helios**, meaning "sun."

The first intimation that helium might be found on earth came to light 14 years later, when an Italian scholar stated that he had observed the helium line in the spectrum of lavas of Vesuvius. However, no attempt was made at this time to obtain samples of the substance, so the actual discovery of terrestrial helium was not made until 1894. In that year Sir W. Ramsay, in examining the gases given off when the mineral cleveite was heated, discovered the characteristic brilliant yellow line which, later, Sir William Crookes proved to be the helium line. And in the following year the presence of traces of helium gas in the atmosphere was discovered spectroscopically by Kayser.

In 1903 Ramsay showed that helium is a product of the disintegration of radium. It occurs in various minerals throughout the world, but principally in those containing the radioactive elements thorium and uranium.

Later it was discovered that helium can be obtained in quantities from certain natural gases, particularly in fields in Canada and in Kansas. In 1925 a plant at

HELIUM GAS IS WIDELY USED IN VARIOUS LIGHTER-THAN-AIR CRAFT

Fort Worth, Texas, was said to be capable of producing 1,000,000 cubic feet of helium per month.

Helium is obtained commercially from natural gas by methods similar to the liquefaction process used to separate oxygen from the atmosphere. After the natural gas has had the helium removed, it goes again to the mains where it may be used for industrial or domestic purposes, just as though it had not parted with its "sun element."—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Pocket Knife Is Ancient

Knives with articulating iron blades which could be shut in bone handles, and carried in the pocket, a form persisting today in the ordinary pocket knife, date from the Hallstatt Epoch of the Iron Age—1000-500 B. C.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

"The Chief of Asia"

When Paul was living at Ephesus, and was desirous of going to the assistance of Gaius and Aristarchus, two of his "companions in travel" who had been taken by an angry mob (Acts 19:29f.), the Apostle was restrained from taking this risk, partly by his own disciples, and partly by some of those whom our Common Version describes as "the chief of Asia" (verse 31).

Here, as always in the Bible, the word "Asia" refers to the Roman province of that name of which Ephesus was the capital. The "chief of Asia" (Revised Version: "chief officers of Asia") were commonly styled "Asiarchs"; and it is supposed that they were deputies holding office for one year, and appointed by the various towns to take part in the deliberations of the provincial council which convened at Ephesus. It is interesting to find such officials expressing concern for the apostle's safety.

Sandra

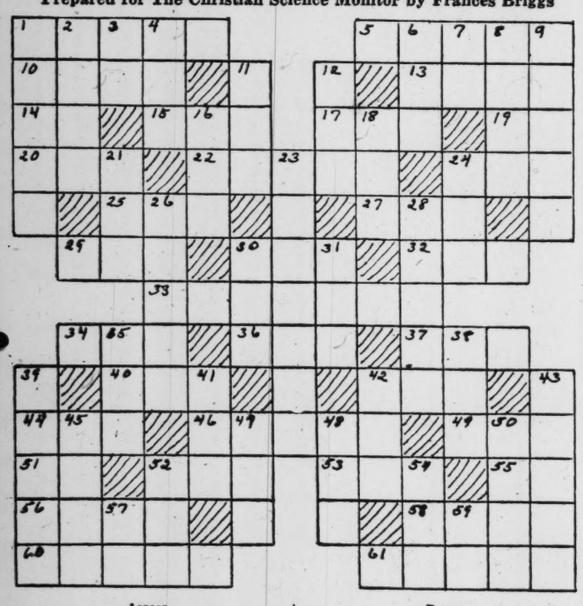
Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Priscilla Stubbs Martin, Swampscott, Mass.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *will perfect that which concerneth me: thy mercy, O* LORD, *endureth for ever: forsake not the works of thine own hands.*—Ps. 138:8.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Bidpai was a narrator of what (sing.)?
5—What is capital of Gold Coast Colony?
10—Where is Bucyrus?
13—What river or Germany flows to Baltic Sea?
14—What is a measure used in Japan?
15—The angico yields what?
17—What is name of a commune of Switzerland?
19—Silver City is in what State (abbr.)?
20—What old weight for wool was usually 28 pounds?
22—What is chief island of Philippines?
24—What is name of a card game?
25—What town was in extreme south of Judah (Josh. 15:29)?
27—Female sheep is what?
29—What is the color of a rubellite?
30—What coarse fabric, generally striped, is woven in Arabia, Syria, etc.?
32—What mountain is mentioned in Num. 20:23?
33—Who is daughter of Polonius in "Hamlet"?
34—Herrin is in what State (abbr.)?
36—What is name of a city in Oklahoma?
37—What American army officer was known as "Light-Horse Harry"?
40—"——, and it shall be given you."
42—The Faeroes are ruled by what country (abbr.)?
44—What is name of a French winter resort?
46—What is a city of northwestern Illinois?
49—Who was known as the English Aesop"?
51—L. Frank Baum wrote of what land?
52—Who was mother of ancient Irish gods?
53—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
55—Where is Larissa (abbr.)?
56—What bird usually carries bill pointed downward in flight?
58—The sambar is a fern, boat, or deer—which?
60—What is said to be the World's laziest animal?
61—Where would a cowslip grow in U. S.?

Down

1—Book of Exodus contains how many chapters?
2—Who was son of Abinadab (II Sam. 6:3)?
3—What prefix denotes "doubly"?
4—What do you call record of a ship's daily progress?
6—Where is Cali (abbr.)?
7—What is symbol for cadmium?
8—What is largest city in Nevada?
9—During 13th and 14th centuries, the surcoat was worn over what?
11—What bird is next to ostrich in size?
12—In football, a safety counts how many points?
16—What is name of a city of Germany?
18—What is a suffix in abstract nouns?
21—What do you call one of a pair of dice?
23—Who was father of the apostles James and John?
24—What is another name for the Lion?
26—What was the molten calf made by Aaron (pl.)?
28—What great fish swallowed Jonah?
30—What exclamation expresses triumph?
31—Tuscaloosa is in what State (abbr.)?
35—What is name of a group of many small islands east of Fiji Islands in the Pacific?
38—Where is Wolverhampton (abbr.)?
39—What do leopards and jaguars both have?
41—What is a river of China?
42—What is name of a river of England?
43—What was among gifts brought by wise men to infant Jesus?
45—Who was a descendant of Saul (1 Chron. 8:37)?
47—What is an antonym of "severe"?
48—What is a river of Virginia and North Carolina?
50—Eras.
52—What insect is mentioned in Proverbs?
54—What is Eddie Cantor's wife's name?
57—An artificial language is what?
59—Who was first-born of Judah?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Avenol, Joseph (zhō'-zĕf' ȧv'-nôl') — Secretary General of the League of Nations.

Chiesa, Vivian Della (vĭv'-ĭ-ăn dĕl'-ȧ kyā'-zȧ)—Radio singing star.

de Geer, Jkr. Dirk Jan (dĭrk yän dĕ gār) — Premier of the Netherlands.

Gestapo (gĕ-shtä'-pō)—The German secret police.

Graziani, Gen. Rodolfo (rō-dôl'-fō grȧ-tsyȧ'-nē)—Chief of Staff of the Italian army.

Gruening, Ernest (grēn'-ĭng) —Newly appointed Governor of Alaska.

Nakamura, Admiral Ryozo (ryō-zō nä-kä-mōō-rä — even accent) — Naval authority of Japan.

Peroni, Carlo (kär'-lō pâ-rō'-nē)—Conductor of the San Carlo Opera Company.

Pricolo, Gen. Francesco (frän-chā'-skō prē'-kō-lō)— Chief of Staff of the Italian Air Force, and Under Secretary for Air.

Sikorski, Gen. Władisław (vlä-dĭs'-läf sē-kôr'-skē)— Premier of the Polish Government in exile in France.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Helsingfors (hĕl'-sĭng-fôrs') —Capital of Finland.

Łódź (lōōj) — Polish textile center, annexed by Germany as part of the Federal District of Wartheland.

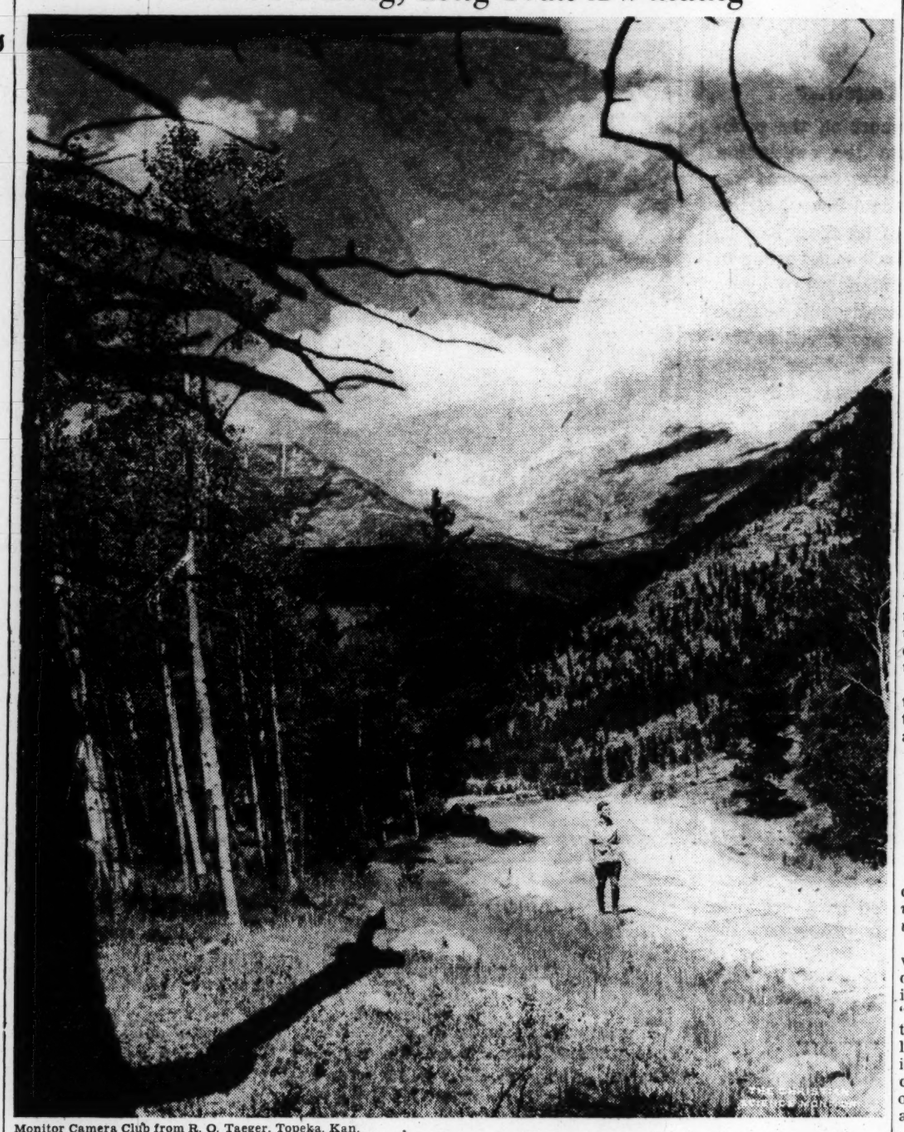
MacLeish, Archibald (măk-lēsh') — Contemporary American poet, now Librarian of Congress.

Key: āle, châotic, câre, ădd, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, èvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ùnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat/ure, verd/ure; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Prudent Drivers

Fourteen states set no speed limit for automobile driving, but their laws require motorists not to travel faster than is reasonable and prudent.

'There's a Long, Long Trail A-Winding'



Monitor Camera Club from R. O. Taeger, Topeka, Kan.

Mummy Range, Colorado

Concerning Honesty

No legacy is so rich as honesty.—Shakespeare.

A straight line is the shortest in morals as in geometry.—Rahel.

God looks upon the pure, not the full, hands.—Laberius.

An honest man's the noblest work of God.—Pope.

Socrates, being asked the way to honest fame, said, "Study to be what you wish to seem."

He who says there is no such thing as an honest man is himself a knave.—Berkeley.

Hope of ill gain is the beginning of loss.—Democritus.

"Honesty is the best policy"; but he who acts only on that principle is not an honest man.—Whately.

I hope I shall always possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain what I consider the most enviable of all titles, the character of an honest man.—George Washington.

Daily Anecdote

How Henry James Wrote

A friend of Henry James, calling on him in Rye, England, when he lived there in Lamb House, begged of the novelist a page of his "original manuscript."

Imagine his amazement to be told: "There is no such thing. All my writing is 'originally' just talked to a stenographer; and the 'copy' for the printer is simply a revision of her typewritten pages."

In Lighter Vein

Hair-Raising Story

The Boston man, careful of his and other folks' grammar, asked the clerk for a man's comb.

"Do you want a narrow man's comb?" the clerk asked.

"No," said the man, "I want a comb for a stout man with rubber teeth." — Grit.

Down to Earth

"He wrote all that music on top of a mountain while on his vacation last summer."

"Yes, the trouble is that he brought it down with him."

The Other Side of War

"We don't hear any more about the three little fishes."

"No, they probably swam over the blockade."

Tinkle Versus Crinkle

Look far and near and
It's a cinch a
Dollar-stretcher's a
Penny-pincher.

Hey, That Woman's In Again

Sue: "Since Mary let her hair grow it looks terrible."

Sally: "Just lack of good braiding."

A Word a Day

Fortuitous

Example: "As a *fortuitous* climax to his dissertation, a battered and topless flivver, brimming over with noisy college boys, came rattling up the street." (Extract from Sundial, The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 28, 1939.)

Test: Before reading further, test your vocabulary by selecting the synonym of the word italicized above:

unexpected	illustrative
pleasant	bold
unfortunate	implemented

Pronunciation: *For-tu'-ih-tus* (*o* circumflex as in orb, *u* long as in use, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Derivation and definition: This word came to us without much change (merely turning Latin *-us* into *-ous*, as was the case with our "strenuous," "arduous," etc.) from the Latin *fortuitus*, "casual," related to *fors*, "chance." We use it in the sense of "happening by chance or accident: coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause."

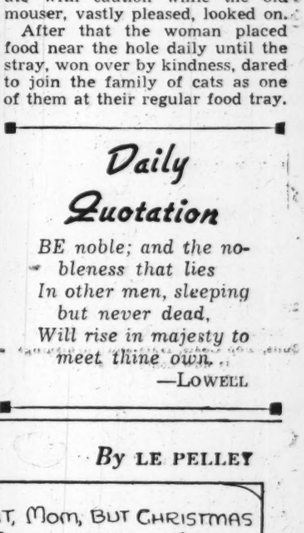
Brevities

London Humorist: "The face of the world has changed in the past weeks," says a writer. Travelers report, for instance, that the whole of the Sahara is now in sandbags.

Los Angeles Times: The deplorable effects of the industrial speed-up come to light in the late popular songs. They go on the air now before they are set to music.

Wall Street Journal: One of the greatest mistakes a lot of us make is in thinking that happiness is a buy-product.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



His Brother's Need

Long Beach, Calif.

The editor's wife in a small town loved cats, and so always had six to a dozen living with her. Well fed, they never purloined food not meant for them. So the wife was much astonished one day to glimpse an honest old mouser stealing a chop from the table. Before she could leave food on the stove to correct him, he had slammed the screen door and disappeared.

The next day she let him run away with a piece of boiled ham, and followed him. Arriving at a hole low down at the back of a shed, he laid the meat down and made a little call. Out crept a forlorn and starving young cat which ate with caution while the old mouser, vastly pleased, looked on.

After that the woman placed food near the hole daily until the stray, won over by kindness, dared to join the family of cats as one of them at their regular food tray.

Daily Quotation

BE noble; and the nobleness that lies
In other men, sleeping but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own.
—LOWELL

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That's That*

By LE PELLEY

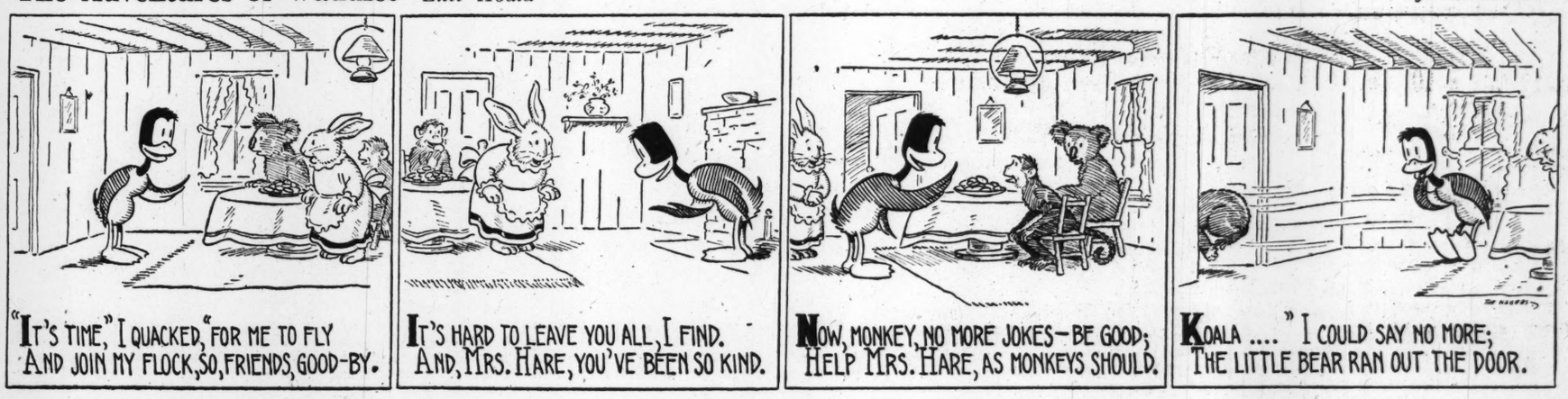
BENJAMIN — YOU'VE BEEN WORKING VERY HARD AROUND THE HOUSE LATELY — AND I'M JUST A MITE SUSPICIOUS —
YOU KNOW, IT'S NICE YOU WANT TO WORK SO HARD — BUT SINCE CHRISTMAS IS SO NEAR YOU MUST BE SURE YOU HAVE THE RIGHT ATTITUDE OF GIVING —
YES'M
ONE MUSTN'T GIVE JUST EXPECTING TO GET SOMETHING ...
ALL RIGHT, MOM, BUT CHRISTMAS OR NO CHRISTMAS .... I FEEL LIKE RAKING LEAVES !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*My Nose Always Knows—*

Thought I'd try playing with Betty Anne again today—
As we were about to enter the playroom she said," You had better watch out, Snubs!"
There's a great big bear behind that door!"
But my sniffer told me something else—
And it was right!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Exit Koala*

By THE HAGERS


"IT'S TIME," I QUACKED, FOR ME TO FLY AND JOIN MY FLOCK, SO, FRIENDS, GOOD-BY.
IT'S HARD TO LEAVE YOU ALL, I FIND. AND, MRS. HARE, YOU'VE BEEN SO KIND.
NOW, MONKEY, NO MORE JOKES—BE GOOD; HELP MRS. HARE, AS MONKEYS SHOULD.
KOALA ...." I COULD SAY NO MORE; THE LITTLE BEAR RAN OUT THE DOOR.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Moral Front

Almost unanimously the world condemns Russia's assault on Finland. With the possible exception of official Germany, the governments and peoples of the globe apparently are thinking along the lines of President Roosevelt's protest. The Soviet attack, the epitome of cynicism, cruelty and deceit, has been too much even for other nations which have made unprovoked attacks on weak neighbors.

Tokio and Rome have their own reasons for objecting to this aggression perhaps; Japan always stands in fear that the Big Bear will turn toward her, and Italy fears that her interests in the Balkans will feel the next attack. The Scandinavian countries, which have not been ready to stand up against aggression farther from home, see it now at their doorstep.

Some of the other neutrals also are finding the air cleared and are seeing that there is no real peace for them in a world where nations recognize no law but violence. Many are awakening to understand that the gangsterism which began in Manchuria, spread to Ethiopia and Spain, gained momentum in Czechoslovakia and China, and disclosed its world-wide threat in Poland and Finland, is all of the same piece. They may not be ready to take up arms against it, but at least they can see that they have some interest in resisting it. This clarification of thought is a distinct gain.

If from nothing more than an instinctive and self-interested revolt against anarchy, the nations are seeing that they do not want to live in a jungle-world. But there are other strong motives involved. The sense of justice and of common humanity has been growing in the world. It is not only shocked by cruelty and mendacity; its very existence constitutes a counter-offensive.

The totalitarian regimes understand this; that is one reason that they feel themselves under attack. They cannot endure a word of truth. They are terrified by the example of men living in freedom and friendliness. That is the real threat of Finland to Russia, and there are evidences that it is affecting the Reds' fighting forces.

The world has much to learn yet about how to check the demoralization which has been creeping over international relations. Britain and France and Finland are convinced that the first step is armed resistance. Other nations must be thinking more nearly in that strain. Others still have possibly a different role to play. But everywhere the peoples can join the moral front. They can take up arms against the falsities and cruelties and stupidities and indignities which are assaulting the human mind.

A "County" of Boston?

County government in the United States shows an extraordinary resistance to change. It has been dubbed our "most stubborn citadel of political bossism." And from what the Dowd case has revealed it is understandable why counties have been called the "dark continents" of American government. From experiences elsewhere, it is essential that steps be taken now, while the public interest is aroused, toward drastic reorganization of Suffolk County.

In New England, where duties of county government are today largely judicial, Suffolk County is no exception. But with the large police force that Boston maintains (and with the Courthouse already supervised jointly by State and County), it is by no means certain that Boston needs a separate county government. Boston pays all the bills of the County, even though Winthrop, Chelsea, and Revere are in its confines.

Perhaps County deputy sheriffs could be included in the Boston police force and paid a salary; the office of Sheriff be amalgamated with that of Police Commissioner; and the police assume responsibility for Charles Street Jail, thereby eliminating a conflict of authority that more than once has delayed effective police work in Suffolk County. Under this plan, Boston would rightfully have greater degree of control over its expenditures, and, it is hoped, savings could be realized. But now is the time for concerted effort to work out some such plan of reorganization. The Mayor, the Governor, or perhaps the Boston Finance Commission, should not fail to lay the groundwork for some such beneficial change.

Henry M. Stanley, notes the St. Louis Star-Times, reached Mpwapwa just fifty years ago, which shows that some persons talked with their mouths full even then.

Getting Together

An interesting report on the problems resulting from the evacuation scheme in Britain was prepared recently by the Liverpool School of Social Science. One of its remarks was to the effect that "Each social group in society has its own standard of living and behavior, but under this scheme the different groups are forced to live together," and that "neither group takes kindly to this new way of living."

No doubt, in many cases, time has done a good deal to render both parties more adaptable. For, often, there was an initial prejudice founded on nothing but complete ignorance—an attitude exemplified in the story of the very small "evacuee," who on the third day of his stay in a country mansion, remarked regretfully: "If I'd only known it was going to be like this, and you was all going to be so decent, I'd have brought my watch!"

But one cannot deduce that the more they are together the merrier they will be. The report makes the very sensible suggestion that trained social workers should be "appointed in each reception area to visit the homes regularly, to give informal advice, and straighten out any difficulties." Certainly, a little expert summing-up of the problem presented by a group in which one half does not know how the other half lives, might do much to remove from each a nonplused feeling, and to add all vulgar fractions into a family unit.

Tapping New Milk Markets

The ramifications of the United States's milk problem make general criticisms as well as commendations of the industry most confusing. It can be said in justice to the business as a whole that dependable, daily delivery systems have been set up for those who want doorstep deliveries and can pay for them. So, if evils appear in these systems of distribution in some localities, it is equally true that they have been eliminated in others. Hence, to raise local conditions into national significance often misdirects public opinion against an industry that has made considerable progress in the production, processing and distribution of milk to family doorsteps every morning.

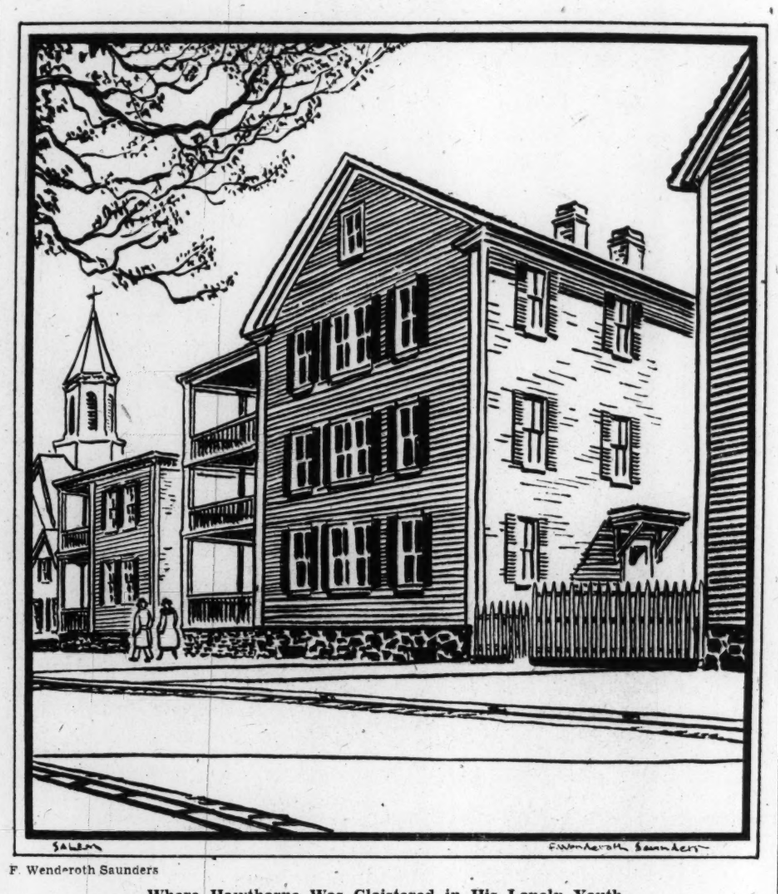
It is therefore hopeful to find that on one point there is reasonable agreement in the industry, namely, that lower milk prices would increase consumption. Whether this is accomplished chiefly through existing wagon-delivery systems or by over-the-counter sales will be decided by the low-income families who comprise the bulk of the potential, untapped market for milk.

Hopeful signs exist in the milk industry, among them the introduction of two-quart and gallon-size paper milk containers. These are said to afford large economies as compared with the single quart bottle. The quart-a-day consumer can, under modern processing and refrigeration methods, have two quarts delivered every other day while the four-quart consumer has only one container instead of four to handle and pay for. In most places where these improvements have been permitted by law, milk consumption has been increasing, whereas in other localities where the introduction of modernized distribution methods have been hindered by law, consumption of milk has shown decreases.

In New York, the progressive trend is most significant, since consumers can buy over-the-counter milk two to four cents cheaper than the wagon-delivered product. Certainly, the consumer who is unable to pay the costs of delivery should be allowed—if there is to be legal price-fixing—as great a price differential as retail merchants are able actually to save by over-the-counter sales. On the other hand, wagon dealers should be protected against the retail inclination of using milk as a "loss leader." At what level the price balance is to be established in fairness to the family of moderate means, is of utmost importance to the distributing end of the industry as well as to the farmer and the consumer.

According to Charles Boyer, on his return to Hollywood from serving in the French Army, it isn't much of a war, so he and 10,000 others were demobilized. This seems a bit out of character for Mr. Boyer, although one could easily see how a couple of Errol Flynns might wind up the conflict overnight.

"Castle Dismal"



F. Wenderoth Saunders

Where Hawthorne Was Cloistered in His Lonely Youth

Metamorphosis Under the Eaves

Scarcely anybody visits Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Castle Dismal" these days. There's little reason they should. Few of Salem's glories, maritime or architectural, hover over narrow Herbert Street. The urchins, Italian and Polish mostly, can't even tell you which house was his.

And so it is that thousands yearly visit the old House of Seven Gables down on Turner Street, passing without a glance the house where for thirteen years a silent, handsome youth sat cloistered under the eaves, reading and writing, and thinking . . . bringing into his thoughts the ideas as well as the art that flowered into America's first really important novelist.

Just as his writing minimizes the physical and emphasizes the mental, so Hawthorne's own experience was, in a way, a denial of time and the ordinary conventions. This was most specifically true of the Herbert-Street period.

The twenty-one years before Herbert Street are not very important. He was born in Salem of a seafaring family whose captain-father had been lost while Nathaniel was yet quite young. His was an old and honored, though not wealthy, Salem family, but Nathaniel was not proud of it. An ancestor had been one of the witch trial judges, and Nathaniel, when he entered Bowdoin and got an educated man's perspective, was so disgusted he actually changed the spelling of his name—adding the w—so as to more completely disassociate himself from events a whole century removed!

He was a classmate of Longfellow and Franklin Pierce, and he must have been likable; for, when they could, they served him well. But college, or some unknown chemicalization (Hawthorne himself called it a witchcraft) turned him into a recluse.

He returned to Salem, betook him to the third floor room and began his speculations on time and the fates of man. He was a moralist, yet scornful of the Puritan dolorousness.

* * *

It is strange to think of an alert youth so preoccupied with the imponderables, yet the fact appears to be that the major problem confronting Hawthorne, as he saw it against the Herbert-Street background, was man's relation to the spiritual values. His search was not filled with joy. It was he, a wraith-like neighbor who read all morning, wrote all afternoon and slipped out for long walks after dark, who named his retreat "Castle Dismal."

And the reason for his unhappiness is not hard to find, for instead of seeking the ultimate source of existence, or even attempting to organize his speculations into one fundamental theory, he spent his time concentrating on human experience, trying to discover mankind's relation to ultimate truth through analyzing the ordinary experiences of sin, repentance and regeneration.

Finally, he gave up, or at least seemed to say: "Let us get the facts as clearly and accurately as possible, and if we can make anything out of it well and good."

Thus, he became less of a moralist and more of a reporter. And like all good journalists he soon felt the pinch of material. He needed events to report; people to study. It was about this time that he wrote Longfellow, "I have been carried apart from the main current of life, and find it impossible to get back again. . . . I have made a captive of myself, and put me in a dungeon and now I can't find the key. . . . For the past ten years I have not lived, but only dreamt of living."

* * *

Hawthorne's friends sprang to the rescue. One guaranteed the sales of "Twice Told Tales"; Longfellow gave it a stirring review, and the key began to turn in the lock. When Hawthorne met Sophia Peabody even the walls began to crumble and Hawthorne within a few years took his rightful place in American literature.

Others forgot Herbert Street, but not Hawthorne. Years later, after fame and wealth had come to him, he revisited the plain clapboard house, once more sat in the dismal chamber, and after musing a while he took out his ever handy notebook and wrote:

"If ever I should have a biographer he ought to make great mention of this chamber in my memoirs, because so much of my lonely youth was wasted here, and my mind and my character were formed; and here I have been glad and hopeful and here I have been despondent. And here I sat a long time, waiting patiently for the world to know me, and sometimes wondering why it did not know me sooner, or whether it would ever know me at all . . . but by and by the world found me out in my lonely chamber, and called me forth."

ROBERT R. MULLEN

U. S. Isolation Jolted by Red Attack

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

The Soviet attack on Finland brings the United States, emotionally and perhaps in a practical sense as well, closer to the war in Europe than it has been before. American isolationist leaders who were silent when the war in the West broke out have been eloquent in condemnation of the brutal Red Blitzkrieg. There were those who viewed the struggle between Germany and the Allies as another chapter in the history of European power-politics, a battle between familiar, well-balanced opposing forces. But an unprovoked attack on a small, peace-loving nation by Soviet Russia—which most isolationists will condemn even when they might excuse Germany—is a vivid reminder that not just power politics but the rule of unprincipled, brute force is the issue in the world.

Scarcely anything could have happened more likely to outrage American opinion. Finland is the most widely popular European nation among average Americans, and Soviet Russia the most unpopular. Moreover, the spectacle of the Soviet Union on the march anywhere is one to arouse apprehension even greater than the picture of Nazi expansion. And while, to many, arises the wishful picture of Russian and German imperialist advances running afoul of one another, it is recognized that such a conflict may not be reached without many intervening catastrophes. Alternately, a continuation of the Russo-German alliance, on the new imperialist scale, evokes new images of a revolutionary colossus bestriding the world.

Knowledge that the American people shared in varying degree some such feelings enabled President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull to take four separate and rather strong steps in the Finnish crisis during the last three days of last week. It helped the Administration to refrain from applying the Neutrality Law, though President Kyosti Kallio of Finland proclaimed a "state of war" and invocation of the American law should theoretically have been quasi-automatic. President Roosevelt simply did not choose to recognize that war existed, and scarcely anybody protested. And he took the steps toward applying a unilateral embargo against shipment of airplanes and equipment to Russia.

* * *

Meantime, conservative critics of the Administration were urging it to do something for which many of them had condemned it in the case of Germany: to withdraw the American Ambassador from Moscow, or sever diplomatic relations. At least withdrawal of the Ambassador seems now virtually inescapable, after the German precedent. But severance of relations is another thing. Mr. Hoover in Palo Alto said this week-end that the Roosevelt recognition of the Soviet regime "gave them standing as a decent member of the family of nations." Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota declared through the Republican National Committee that the Administration by recognition had "measurably strengthened the hand of the dictator, Stalin."

Actually, many other nations—Britain and France in the lead—had recognized the Soviet regime long before the United States, and the American action in 1933 was confined in effect very largely to direct relations between Washington and Moscow, which were warm for a while but then after a year or two cooled off again. Moreover, many sober observers—it is believed Secretary Hull is among them—feel that diplomatic recognition should not be construed any longer as a symbol of approval but should simply be a method of conducting necessary diplomatic business.

However, the pressure to break off relations shows that the Administration has "national unity" behind it to follow a strong line in aid of Finland. The little republic is believed to want credits here. Could the Export-Import Bank or the RFC help? And would public opinion support a resumption of lending to belligerents? Is such a plan violation of the meaning of the Neutrality Law now sanctioned by the people? There is much evidence for thinking it might be.

* * *

But here is a far graver speculation. The spotlight of American condemnation has now shifted from Germany to Russia. Will that mean any major change in United States policy toward the war in the West? Is there any chance that this Government would support a move to end the war with Germany in order that the nations might cope with an imperialist Soviet Union? That is an exceedingly important question, possibly a grave danger. Perhaps, in the Russian expansion, Germany has the chance to launch a new and more effective kind of peace offensive, raising the specter of Red expansion before the Allies as well as the United States.

Of highest relevance is the Russo-Japanese trade treaty, announced yesterday. If this should be the first stage of a Moscow-Tokyo axis, looking toward mutual aid and loot-division in China, then the United States might well consider its interests much more critically endangered in Asia than they are anywhere in Europe. Then, indeed, a colossus would "bestride the narrow world" and extend far out in the Pacific. And for the first time the peace offensive would have a punch.

It is clear enough, at least, that the Russian invasion of Finland has given the United States a great shaking up, and in its implications may alter profoundly our relation to the war. At last the war has come out of the "ancient power politics" phase in general thinking; now an under-dog is attacked, and a very popular under-dog. At last American emotions as well as American neutral policies are really under stress.

Separation of Prussia From South German States Proposed

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The news has recently been published in London papers that Prof. Benedikt Schmittmann of Cologne University has passed on in a Nazi prison, and it is suggested that his death was caused by the Gestapo. It is stated that Professor Schmittmann held the opinion that as long as Prussia dominated Germany neither liberty nor peace in Europe would be assured and it is added that these views are gaining ground inside Germany.

It would seem to me that this statement is of the greatest significance, for it affects what I believe to be a vital and fundamental question.

May I be permitted to point out that the so-called unity of the German people under Prussian hegemony which Bismarck brought about in 1870 was not born of the free will of the German people but was the result of Prussian pressure. The South German States were drawn into the war against France because they were overawed by Prussia and Bismarck used the war frenzy in order to create the Reich. It seems quite certain that the South German States were not free agents in this development but that they were forced by circumstances to place themselves under Prussian leadership and domination. Since 1871 the South German States have been largely Prussianized.

It may be remembered that one of the demands put forward by Clemenceau in framing the Treaty of Versailles was the separation of Prussia from the South German States and the return to the status quo of 1866. This demand was rejected by the British and American statesmen, and it is also probable that the German people themselves were not ready for this step. But if the German people themselves are awakening to the fact that Prussian domination is harmful not only for themselves but also for the whole of Europe, then there would seem to be good prospect of ending a condition which perhaps has caused the greatest unrest and trouble in Europe since 1871.

London — A. VINCENT

Peace and Progress

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now that, twenty years after the Great War, mankind is again plunged into war it is well to take stock of the shortcomings of those twenty years between 1918 and the outbreak of war again in 1939.

First, it will be seen that these twenty years have not been twenty years of peace, but merely war "continued by other means.' Why did the world fail in 1918 to create the conditions for lasting peace?

The reason for this is that at the end of the four years' struggle the leaders of the democratic States no longer were guided by those principles for which they had fought; instead they allowed thoughts of selfish ambition, hate, false pride, to overtake them.

These resulted in their making a "peace built upon sand." Thus, instead of solving the conditions which made war possible—injustice, greed, hatred, aggression—they maintained an uneasy "balance of power" based on force.

However, some progress was made, for man's progress in spite of all obstacles is "continual and eternal." Progress—in the mental attitude of the common people of all countries (especially the democracies)—has taken place. This progress is still going on and its influence for world peace is the most hopeful factor in the present conflict between democracy and dictatorship.

The founding of the League of Nations was proof of this "mental progress." Throughout these twenty years there has also grown a great sense of "internationalism"—and this in spite of governments "pulling the other way."

Now, that twenty years later we are (seemingly) back to 1914, let us remember this difference, namely, that though governments and leaders seem ready to make the same mistakes, and be overcome by the same evils, yet the people are not. In twenty years they have advanced too far for any government to ignore them.

Let us, therefore, put our faith in the people; they and not governments will finally lead the way to World Peace—based upon the "rock of Christianity." So, let us be confident and know that right will prevail.

London — G. H. KNIGHT

Chinese Junk Models

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read your account of the Maze Collection of Chinese Junks in the Science Museum, London, and with reference thereto I should like to point out that your staff correspondent's description is not altogether accurate in respect to the dimensions of the models which vary in size from 5 feet (the smallest) to 10 feet 3 inches (the largest). It may be of interest to note that they represent the only known collection of authentic models of junks built according to scale and correct in detail, and for this reason the collection possesses unusual scientific interest and will prove of value to future students of Asiatic marine architecture. It should be remembered that Chinese sea-going junks are gradually disappearing. The "war" has accelerated this disappearance and they are being replaced by nondescript power vessels. Chinese junk builders, moreover, do not prepare plans and specifications as understood in occidental countries. It follows, therefore, that in the course of a generation or two it will be difficult, if not altogether impossible, to build correct scale models of these historical and interesting craft.

Shanghai — A. S. CAMPBELL

Too Late?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is hard for us to understand the attitude of the United States in these stirring times, though we realize we shall do more harm than good by attempting to intervene in domestic disputes. Apparently, an overwhelming percentage of all Americans recognize that Great Britain and France are fighting evil things—brute force, bad faith, injustice, oppression and persecution—to quote our Prime Minister's stirring words, and yet they are quite prepared to let us over here spend all our treasure and blood in doing so, and will not intervene, unless it is quite clear that the democracies are being worsted. Will it not then be too late even for American independence?

Folkestone, Eng. — GILBERT DOLD

"Non-Profit in War"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Willis J. Abbot, who for some years was editor in chief of The Christian Science Monitor, and for many years an intimate friend of mine, was greatly interested in the subject of how war could be prevented. He believed that by taking all profit out of war the main incentive to war would be removed. I heartily concur in his idea, and I am positive if Congress let it be known, such drastic legislation will follow our entrance into war, it would cause some readjustment of thought to those who for one reason or another desire our participation in the war in Europe. If we are not to repeat our experience in the last war we must take drastic steps to convince others of the power of this idea of non-profit in war.

I never could see the justice in conscripting only a part of our population. If in spite of every effort to remain neutral in thought and deed a nation is forced to fight for right, then the whole nation should be conscripted, not just those who are compelled to do the fighting.

Thompson, Conn. — SPENCER NICHOLS

Lukewarm Neutrality

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial on Lincoln's concern being not "to have the Lord on his side" so much as "to be on the Lord's side" prompts some comments on neutrality.

Whence comes this neutralizing agent to keep us "lukewarm, neither cold nor hot"—to keep us from being on the right side? It seems not so much a matter of being allied with any faction as of being on the side of right, a manifestation of moral courage.

We are no longer cowed by gangsters at home! Can the right viewpoint be rendered neutral anywhere? Individually we Americans may not feel neutral in the present instance, nor yet allied with obvious error on either side.

Montreal — R. B. SELVIN

Squalus

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent news item credited to the Associated Press the statement is made that the submarine Squalus is to be reconditioned and made ready for service. Does the United States Navy need a one-time death trap for a unit in any one of its fleets? Sickly sentiment? Possibly. But lay seamen sometimes get that way. According to the Army and Navy Journal the cost of overhauling the ship will be about $500,000. This paragraph is written with full realization of the original cost of the vessel and the expense of making her fit (?) for sea. Let's see, what was the cost of the lives?

Milwaukee, Wis. — W. F. G.

Banishment?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is it quite possible that an international council should be called by the Great Powers, including America, and that this council should demand that Herr Hitler be handed over to them for banishment from Germany?

Radcliffe Gardens, Surrey, Eng. — (MISS) K. H.